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IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

A Bloodless Victory in Eastern Kentucky.

Humphrey Marshall's Rebels Routed Without Firing a Gun.

Destruction of All Their Wagons, Tents, Camp Equipage, &c.

The Mississippi Expedition Not Yet Off.

A GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT BELOW CAIRO.

The Campaign in Western Missouri and Kansas.

Preparations for Gen. Lane's Expedition.

ROUT OF REBELS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The *Gazette* of this city has the following:

"From the editor of the late Sandy Hook Valley *Advocate*, now one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Democrat*, who arrived here from Sandy Valley yesterday, we learn that the second rebel invasion of Eastern Kentucky has ended in a disgraceful rout. On Monday last, Col. Garfield's forces, including the Forty-second Ohio Regiment, the Tenth Kentucky Regiment, and eighteen hundred cavalry had proceeded up the Big Sandy to Painesville, within seven miles of the rebel camp, when they were met by a flag of truce from Humphrey Marshall, asking if matters could not be arranged without a fight. Col. Garfield immediately replied that he could offer no arrangement, and that they (the rebels) must either fight or surrender unconditionally.

Humphrey Marshall then addressed his men, telling them they had the alternative of surrendering or disbanding, and giving them the choice. They immediately collected and set fire to all their wagons, tents, camp equipage, &c., and then each man was permitted to take care of himself, and the whole force scattered in confusion.

The rebels made no attempt to save anything except their cannon, which they hauled off.

Col. Garfield has dispatched his cavalry in pursuit, and they expect to capture the guns, and perhaps pick up many of the flying rebels.

The rebels in Northeastern Kentucky, from the high estimate in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities were held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership. A sufficient National force will be left in that region to secure its future peace and safety.

AN OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The following dispatch was received late this evening from Kentucky:

"Col. Garfield has compelled Humphrey Marshall's forces on the Big Sandy to break up their camp and disband. They burned all their wagons and camp equipage, and disbanded in confusion. Col' Garfield was still in pursuit."

This ends the campaign in Eastern Kentucky. The hopes of the rebels in that country are blasted.

A FURTHER CORROBORATION.

Louisville, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The *Democrat* of this city has advices this afternoon, which corroborates the account received *viâ* Cincinnati, of the disbanding of Humphrey Marshall's forces near Painesville. No further particulars have been received.

The Bowling Green *Courier* of the 2d says that Floyd arrived at Nashville on the 1st, *en route* for Bowling Green.

A correspondent from Paducah, the 5th, complains bitterly of the treatment of Union men there by the National Gen. Smith, and demands his immediate removal.

Rumors prevail at Lebanon that the National troops have taken two steamers proceeding up the Cumberland River with munitions of war, clothing and provisions for Zollicoffer's forces. The locality of the seizure is not stated.

A GUNBOAT FIGHT BELOW CAIRO.

Cairo, Saturday, Jan. 11.

This morning three rebel gunboats from Columbus attacked our gunboats, the *Essex* and *St. Louis* lying off Fort Jefferson. A brisk engagement ensued for a short time, when the rebels retreated, our boats pursuing them until they reached the batteries at Columbus. It is believed that one of the rebel boats was disabled.

Four of our pickets were shot last night near Bird's Point. It is supposed to have been done by some of Col. Lockwood's rebel cavalry, which have been roving about committing depredations in that vicinity for some days. Gen. Paine has dispatched a force of cavalry in pursuit of them.

Some deserters from Columbus arrived here this morning, and report great alarm there. The troops were apprehending an attack by the National forces.

No movements are being made by the troops here since yesterday.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A RECONNOISSANCE—REBEL CAVALRY—SMUGGLING STILL PRACTICED—REPORTS OF REFUGEES—THE QUARREL BETWEEN POLK AND PILLOW—BRITISH SPIES.

Cairo, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

Flag-officer Foote, with gunboats *Essex*, *Lexington* and *Tyler*, accompanied by a corps of engineers, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi River to-day. He examined the bars, points and bends of the river thoroughly to within two miles of the rebel batteries at Columbus, and found no obstruction. It had been reported that the rebels had sunk submarine batteries above Columbus as high up as five miles, but the examination to-day did not disclose any. On going down in the morning, the rebel steamer *Mohawk* was discovered in Lucas' Bend, five miles above Columbus; but as soon as the National boats were seen, she ran under full head of steam for Columbus. Flag-officer Foote thinks he was at least one or two hundred yards inside of the range of the rebel batteries, but no notice was taken of him. When he had finished his examination, he started for Cairo, but had not proceeded far when two rebel gunboats appeared around the point at the Belmont battle-ground, and gave chase. Steam was shut off our boats, boats turned around, and chase made after them, when the rebel boats whirled and ran away; but before they were safe around the point, two shots were sent after them, one of them only falling about fifty feet short. The land batteries fired a couple of shots at us, but they fell far short. Flag-Officer Foote and Engineer Webster are well pleased with the reconnoissance, and confident of being able to run under the rebel batteries, if it should require too long a time to shell them out.

Information reached Bird's Point this morning from scouts, that Col. Lockwood's regiment of rebel cavalry had crossed the river at Columbus last night, passed through East Prairie, by the New-Madrid road, and, at 3 o'clock this morning, had halted some five miles from Charleston—fourteen miles from Bird's Point. This cavalry regiment is said to be the best armed in the rebel service. They are fully equipped with the Maynard rifle, a brace of pistols each, and have the fleetest horses in this section of the country. A force of cavalry and infantry left during the day, and another force left to-night to coöperate with them, but on a different route.

Smuggling is still pursued successfully to quite an extent between Illinois and Kentucky all along the Ohio River, between here and Paducah, although efforts have been made to stop it, and several persons have been detected and arrested; but still it is carried on. A few nights since a large lot of gold lace and a valuable quantity of morphine and other drugs were found near Metropolis, Ill., the signal lights on shore showing the officers that something unlawful was going on. The parties themselves escaped.

Charles Hammond, of Williamsport, Pa., and two others, escaped from Columbus on Sunday night last, having been pressed into the rebel service some eighteen months ago. They say that 15,000 men left Columbus last week for Bowling Green, leaving over 25,000 still at Columbus. Large accessions are immediately expected of sixty-day men. The quarrel between Gens. Polk and Pillow has again broken out, more bitter than ever, and has caused Gen. Pillow to resign, which took place last Friday. A Maj. Stewart, of Tennessee, has been promoted to the vacancy. Pillow had not taken any other command at last advices. Silver and gold was not to be had at Columbus. State Bank of South Carolina, Tennessee money and Confederate script were the only notes taken; all other paper money was discredited. Tennessee banks were issuing shinplasters from twenty-five cents up for change. Alarms were of nightly occurrence, as the rebels were expecting an attack from Cairo. Liquors were very high and almost impossible to be got. Whisky was selling at $2 50 per quart, and other liquors in the same ratio. Rebels had experimented with their submarine batteries on a barge, opposite the Belmont battle-ground, and at the second trial it was completely destroyed.

Capt. Stewart, an old pioneer in this section of Illinois and Missouri, who is Captain of an independent cavalry company, returned yesterday after an absence of two weeks. Himself and company have scoured the whole country of Southern Illinois so far up as the Big Muddy, fifty miles from here, and west of the Illinois Central Railroad line, through to the Mississippi River. He has arrested several persons, and dispersed some small gangs of smugglers and horse-thieves, who have crossed over from Missouri. His summary treatment will awe these fellows for some time, not from any respect or love of their country, but through fear of its laws.

Since the commencement of our troubles with Great Britain, several persons have passed our lines with passes from the British Consul at New-Orleans, some of whom are undoubtedly spies. One man who came up two or three weeks since with three others, and had such a pass, or had his name inscribed in one belonging to his comrades, has turned out to be a machinist, and has gone to Bridgeport, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of procuring drawings of machinery to make gun-stocks and gun-locks. He is known here, and if he succeeds will get South by some other route than this.

Jeff. Thompson has not been seen or heard from since he attempted to take and burn the steamer *City of Alton*, some ten days ago, but one of his officers, Major Williams, was captured yesterday by a detachment of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, who were scouting in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Officers of the gunboat flotilla were, on Monday, drafting their crews from the receiving-ship. The men were sent out here from the Washington and other Navy-yards. Each boat drew half their complement of men, and soldiers will be detailed for the balance until more men are sent on. An English officer of experience is here, who will, it is supposed, have charge of the bomb-ketches. Sufficient mortars are ready at Pittsburgh, and are expected here this week. Ten days will suffice to get the boats ready to accompany the flotilla on duty.

The water portion of the great expedition being so nearly ready for duty, many persons are curious to know how soon the struggle will commence. The anxiety of the rebels at Columbus shows they are well posted on all our movements, and that the Union hosts are nearly ready to pay them a visit. A month may decide the fate of this nation, and that fate be decided at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. EGYPT.

THE DEFENCES OF COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Louisville, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The Catholic Bishop of Nashville has arrived here.

He states that drafting in Tennessee proved a partial failure. Union men are numerous in that city. They are not outspoken, but often indulge in ridicule of the Confederate Government, and use language which indicates their feeling. The rebel army is a greater terror, even to Secessionists, than the Union army. If Bowling Green falls, Nashville will be destroyed. Forts are being built near the city, one is situated two miles north of the city on the Gallatin turnpike, and others east and west of the city.

The Bishop came by way of Bowling Green and Munfordsville. He knows nothing of the force at Bowling Green. No reinforcements had arrived from Columbus. He saw at Glasgow Junction the remains of the splendid tunnel at that point, destroyed on the 5th by rebels. The railroad from that point north has been entirely destroyed—even rails taken away. The turnpike has been obstructed by felled trees. The rebels are endeavoring to draw Union men on Bowling Green. He says the approach to Columbus, Kentucky, is splendidly defended by numerous batteries, chains and torpedoes obstructing the river, and thinks it an utter impossibility for gunboats to live in the water at that point. Gen. Zollicoffer has thrown three regiments of rebels in Jimtown, to keep the rear open and to guard.

REBEL DESERTERS AT CAIRO.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Cairo, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

Two deserters came inside our lines last night, one from Princeton, Ky., and the other from Columbus. Another arrived this morning who hails from Pensacola. The man from Princeton enlisted in an infantry company and deserted. Remaining around his home to gather up his property, he was sought for by the company, who threatened to drive out his wife and child unless they told where he could be found. They took what little stock was around the house, and the few articles he had in a grocery store. He was afterward caught, and says that he killed his former Captain and fled.

The man from Columbus was a private in Pillow's army, and formed one of a scouting party that was sent out to Baltimore, whence he escaped to Paducah. Of course, as a private he had not much opportunity to gain accurate information concerning affairs in and about the camp, and his statements must be taken with due allowance. He says that there are between 40,000 and 50,000 men at Columbus encamped all around the bluffs and in the bottom. Most of them have gone into Winter quarters, having built log huts for that purpose. He says that they are all well armed, and, whether uniformed or not, have warm, coarse clothes, overcoats and blankets. He did not know the number of guns, but estimated them at "any amount," heavy batteries (in tiers) bearing on the river toward the back country from the bluffs, and, in fact, pointing in every direction. The woods back of the bluffs have been felled, and the country cleared for the space of a mile and a half.

The Confeds at Columbus appear confident of success, and consider the position impregnable. This "reliable deserter" further states that there are four gunboats at Columbus, besides the "Turtle" and a sloop-of-war.(!) Part of what he says may be true. Another man from Columbus (not a deserter) estimates Pillow's army at 25,000 or 30,000. The Pensacola individual was too much overcome by Cairo whisky to be interrogated. All three are held in custody for the present.

WESTERN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI ON ITS LAST LEGS—A MOVEMENT SOUTH—THE INDIAN TERRITORY—ITS GEOGRAPHICAL IMPORTANCE—THE UNION AND ITS AUXILIARIES THERE—THE SLAVES—CONSOLIDATION OF KANSAS REGIMENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Department of Kansas,
Leavenworth, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

My last was dated from the border, in Col. Jennison's camp, at Morristown, which place I left on Tuesday last. There being no probability of active military operations in this Department for at least the next three weeks or months, and this being the centre of news outside of camp, as a faithful journalist here was my place.

Let me state here one proposition, which perhaps is already as clear to you as to us on the border, and that is, *that the back of rebellion in Missouri is broken.* By this is not meant absolute or even comparative quiet, but that the main strength of the conspiracy has passed away, and the main army of the conspirators vanishing. We shall have a guerilla warfare for some time to come. Here and there a bridge will be burnt, telegraph wires cut, or a length of railroad torn up, but these disturbances will very speedily pass away, under Gen. Halleck's severe regimen for such diseases. What will remain longest will be isolated bands of guerillas, plundering Unionists, and even moderate men of their own views. But this, too, will vanish if the policy first adopted by Col. Jennison should be generally pursued, as seems likely. Here seems to me the present position: On the north side of the Missouri River, is a small division of Price's army, now broken into bands, and only seeking to evade Gen. Prentiss; on the south side, in the Western and river counties north of Osceola, to a very great extent, even the rebel guerrilla bands are driven out. The gallant affair of Col. Jeff. C. Davis at Warrensburgh is a fatal blow at the plans of Price. The counties contiguous to Kansas are almost clear of these marauders. The presence of Col. Jennison in Cass County, at Morristown; that of the balance of his command at West Point, Bates County, under Col. Wessells, and the regiments of the Kansas Brigade further south, with Col. Judson, at Fort Scott and below, not only secure this State, but make secure the adjacent portions of Missouri. Gen. Price is making his way southward to Cowskin Prairie, expecting there to remain comparatively unmolested, that is to say, if he has evaded Sigel.

But there are movements progressing under Gen. Hunter which bear ominous presage to Price and his troops. Everything here, as far as preparation is concerned, is in the hight of activity. Undoubtedly the flank and rear of Price will shortly be turned from this State by an advance into the Indian Territory of a column of National troops to the support of the loyal Indians now in arms there. On New Year's Day two Cherokee messengers arrived at Lawrence, in this State, from the camp of the loyal Creek Chief, old Opothleyohola, near the Big Bend of the Arkansas. His camp, which was within the Cherokee territory, was attacked by a force of three thousand five hundred Texas Rangers, with the rebel half-breeds of both the Creeks and Cherokees, who had formed a junction with the Texans. The Creek Chief had two thousand five hundred Creeks, Seminoles and Wickapoos, and was joined by two hundred and fifty loyal Cherokees. A great number of the rebels were killed in the fight, among whom were the Texan General, Cooper, and Lewis McIntosh, an officer of the rebel Creeks. The loyal Indians lost fourteen men, among whom were six Creeks and four Cherokees.

Since then, reports considered reliable have reached here of two other fights, both loyal victories, in the first of which it is stated that John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, with the large proportion of his troops, came over to the side of the Government. It will be remembered that Ross was reported as an ally of the Confederates—action which did not accord with his general character and known opinions. A dispatch has been received from Gen. Halleck, at headquarters, urging the forwarding of assistance to the Indians. Within a short period Col. Jennison will, with his command, lead the advance of the army of Kansas southward. Then there will be work which will tell more prominently in the annals of these times than that of hunting "bushwhackers," or guarding Government trains, useful and essential as these things may be. Certainly that work will better suit the military genius, impetuous, ardent and daring character of our Western Marion. His command will number some thousand men, and will be plentifully supplied with artillery and all effective munitions of warfare. Gen. Lane will command the main column, and carry the war into Africa, and if let alone probably "Africa into the war." What will be the amount of force in this column, your correspondent does not know, and if he did would not tell, unless others more indiscreet precede him in hinting it to the public.

That the importance of this movement will be underrated, is not to be feared, if the trouble is taken to examine the geographical position of the Indian Territory. With Southwestern Missouri and Arkansas on the east, and Texas on the South, Kansas and New-Mexico on the north and west, it is really the key to the Southwestern States. Through Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, run the Ozark Mountains, the water-shed dividing the waters running to the Arkansas and those flowing into the Missouri. They break the country into rough hills, ravines, timbers and brush. The people through the Ozark are generally non-slaveholding whites from the Slave States, and it is claimed they are mostly Union in sentiment. This is certainly the case on the Missouri side, and all the Counties northwest of the Arkansas River gave large majorities against secession. Gov. Rector has lately spoken of this "treason" to the South, as existing through the section spoken of. This sentiment now overawed, will make itself felt when the time comes, and that will be when the National troops advance in that direction. These are several elements which Kansas men have marked. In 1859-60, the spirit of persecution blazed violently forth in Western Arkansas and Northern Texas. A great many Northern men who had settled there were driven away under excitements raised by false reports of slave insurrections; a great many were hung and otherwise murdered. In the country around Dallas, Texas, directly south of the Choctaws, refugees who fled to Southern Kansas, reported the number of white persons murdered as not less than four hundred. There are scores of men now in the Kansas Regiments, who fled at that time from both Texas and Arkansas. Their evidence proves the existence, not only of a Union, but of a free labor sentiment, in those portions of the States named. Another element entered into the persecutions of '59, and as likely to be found of use, and that was, the bitter feuds which, on the border, has grown constantly in virulence between the Methodist Church North and South. The plan of making Kansas a Slave State, and finally, also the Indian Territory, was no late emanation of the Slaveholder's conspiracy, but one which was early determined on by John C. Calhoun, and which has been persistently urged forward by the agents of the propaganda in the contiguous States. In pursuance of their programme, the Indian tribes were scattered over the whole of the territory north of Texas; the development of this fertile region delayed and suppressed for a quarter of a century; the great and profitable Indian and New-Mexican traffic monopolized by a few borderers, and all the emigration turned northward out of its hitherto central continental march. The admission of Missouri as a Slave State first barred the pathway, and, secondly, the system of scattered Indian Reservations was skillfully used to deter Northern emigration from overleaping Missouri and pushing on its way to the Pacific. Thus barred, the Slaveocrats sought to fasten their institutions by Pro-Slaveryizing the Indians. Ever since the settlement of Missouri the records of the Indian Bureau will not show a half dozen agents or officers of Northern sentiments holding position among the Western tribes.

This much by way of preamble, to show the deadly hostility to anything which seemed likely to intervene between them and their cherished plans. Hence it follows, that when the split on Slavery took place in the Methodist Church, that the most bitter animosity would spring up on the border, where was still to be found men bold enough to declare against the Southern organization. This feeling resulted in mobs, and even, in one or two instances, of mission and church burning, among those of the tribes, or such portions as followed the Northern missionary. The Kansas struggle broke out, and here this issue was absorbed by the greater. But in Arkansas and Northern Texas, it remained a bitterness, and has been up to this date. Many of those driven out to Kansas in '59, '60, were members of the Methodist Church North, and it is generally understood that there are still many members of that body left in the States which will be first affected by the expected advance of our troops.

After the defeat of the South in Kansas, all exertion was made to secure the Indian Territory to Slavery. It had been most effectually Pro-Slaveryized, both by the fact that the principal tribes were originally from the extreme South, by the intermarriages of the whites with the Indians, and by the exertions of over twenty years of both National officials and their missionary instruments, the Evangelists sent out by the American Board of Missions.

The principal tribes inhabiting this Territory, which is about two hundred north and south, by four hundred east and west, are the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Seminoles. There are several branch tribes of Senecas, Quapaws, Delawares, &c., who do not amount to a large number. These nations are as well civilized, in the mass, as the border whites. They are wealthy, owning large plantations, herds, and many slaves. The four principal tribes have written constitutions and laws, and are governed by permanent chiefs, assisted by councils elected every two years, I believe. There are several well built towns in the different nations. Tah-lah-quah, the principal town of the Cherokees and their seat of Government, is a handsome, well-built village, containing some fine buildings used for council-houses, and educational and missionary buildings. John Ross resides here. This chief in reality possesses but little Indian blood, his father being a Scotch trader and his mother a half breed. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and possessed of a fine education. He has always been suspected of Northern sympathies, having several times, though a slaveholder himself, vetoed extreme Pro-Slavery measures passed in the National Council. His wife is a native of Maine, and possessing, it is reported, strong Anti-Slavery views. There have been three parties in this nation. First, the small proportion of full-bloods, themselves opposed to Slavery, and much influenced by certain sagacious missionaries, who were compelled to leave last Spring. Secondly, the moderate party, headed by the Chief, who were for being at peace with their neighbors of Kansas; the encouragement of intercourse by means of internal improvements, and other measures calculated in the course of time to overthrow the dominant oligarchy. The third party was that of the rule or ruin slaveocrats. These are nearly all half-breeds and adopted citizens, made so by marriage, which act, by a law of the nation, made the white man a member, if he so pleased, of the Cherokee people. The rich farms of the Indian girls, well stocked as they were, were tempting prizes to the borderers. In all probability the politics of the Cherokees are a type of those existing in the other nations. The Creeks and Choctaws are the largest slaveholders, in proportion to numbers, of all the tribes. The latter people grow large quantities of cotton. The secession element is not by any means the strongest among them, only it has been the most violent and turbulent. It has played the greatest game of bluff and brag.

I have not by me a census of the population in this region. The slave element possess, if we are to judge by the specimens I have seen, and by analogy, certain qualities which do not in general belong to their race. Living on the border, there necessarily has not existed the same severity of discipline which generally prevail in slave communities, and until the Kansas strife commenced, the slaves of the Indians lived comparatively an enviable existence. They were more on an equality with their owners. I can tell the runaway negro from the Indians from any other. He looks and acts more manly. These negroes mostly own something—horses, cows, hogs, etc.; have patches of land to cultivate, and in various ways have been enabled to cultivate self-respect above their fellows in the States. Nearly every male adult slave among them owns some kind of a gun, and have been inured to hardy, manly pursuits, such as hunting. These things indicate that at least that portion owned by the Confederate half-breeds, and they are the larger slaveholders, can be made effective auxiliaries to the Union forces, should "the Kentucky policy" allow the Administration to pursue a bold course of action thereabouts. The Indians will flock to our standard, and it is to be expected that, energetically pushed, we shall soon regain the Federal forts abandoned by our troops last Summer, and now in the possession of the Confederates. These are either stockade forts or mere cantonments which may be readily taken with artillery. Fort Smith, on the Arkansas line, is the principal one, and the only point of commanding value. The value of the Arkansas will be to a great extent controlled by the force occupying it. The other places when taken can be occupied and defended by the Indians and other auxiliaries that may be enrolled by us.

These things will not be done quietly. The Confederates will rally all their force to prevent the success of this movement. The Indian Territory entered means that the war will be made in Texas and Arkansas. The advance *down* the Mississippi of Gen. Halleck, can be well supported by the advance *to* Mississippi of Gen. Lane, through Arkansas. Look at the map and see if a vigorous policy, adequately supported and efficiently pursued, will not soon bring us on to the Western flanks of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, while in Texas, from the North, our forces will move to meet those coming from the sea-coast, and perhaps from another direction it may not be so wise to mention.

Besides this peril to the Confederates, let me mention another to them even more terrible; one which the Southwestern States especially will, it is more than probable, have to encounter, and that is widespread and organized slave insurrections. There was a time in the history of this war, when the nation had the power to prevent, to a great degree, this new complication of horrors. But it is now too late, in my judgment. Watching keenly the events that pass, the signs of the times, and weighing them with the knowledge gained by an active participation in that phase of Anti-Slavery action which Kansas opened, John Brown exemplified, and the soldiers of this State now demand, I have arrived at the conclusion that the advance of the Kansas column southward will be the signal for extensive uprisings of the slave population of the Southwest.

This much by way of preliminary information in relation to this projected important movement. With this southward column your correspondent will travel, hoping to be enabled to aid the public to understand its character, progress and results.

Gen. Lane is daily expected here by his friends. There will be considerable political as well as military excitement following his arrival. The State Legislature meets on the 14th inst. The United States Senatorship will excite much attention, as also the dispute relative to the Governor's term of office, which contest seems likely to result in a violent political quarrel that will leave its effect for years on the affairs of our State. I cannot enter at this time into a statement of these things, and must reserve them for a future communication.

Gov. Robinson, in pursuance of General Orders from Washington, has consolidated the various skeleton regiments in this State. At least he pretends to have done so, and, to a certain extent, it is patent it is only a pretension. Under the new order there are nine regiments. The First, under Col. Deitzler, is now in Missouri. The Second numbers about 160 men, and, under Major Cloud, is doing Provost duty in this city. The Governor reserves this for future action. These are infantry. The Third, Col. Montgomery is mixed, consisting of six companies of infantry and four of cavalry, with Capt. Bickerton's battery attached. The Fourth, Col. Weer, contains eight companies of infantry and Capt. Moonlight's battery attached. The Fifth, cavalry, contains ten companies. The Governor's personal feelings come in here. John Ritchie—who was senior Captain, and afterwards acting Lieutenant-Colonel, and when Col. Johnson was killed, took command of the regiment, and has kept it efficient—is left out by Gov. Robinson in his list of field officers. Col. Ritchie is a prominent supporter of Gen. Lane, and this is the way the Governor punishes him. Capt. Powell Clayton, formerly of the Kansas First, has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Coloneicy of the Fifth. This is a good appointment. The Sixth, Col. Judson, has two companies of infantry and seven of cavalry. The Seventh is Col. Jennison's cavalry, and has ten full companies. The Eighth (Col. Weasel's) has two companies of cavalry and seven of infantry, the eighth being also nearly full. The Ninth is cavalry, and composed of the men raised for Col. Davis' regiment, and from Kansas companies attached to the Cass County Missouri Home Guards. The field appointments made here by the Governor exclude almost every man who has been active in raising recruits and organizing the regiment, and substitute a set of men who are that functionary's special followers. In addition to these nine regiments, there is a battalion of six companies, cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Clarke, in Southwestern Kansas, which has hitherto been doing efficient service in guarding the frontier, though not regularly mustered into service. They have now been sworn in and organized as the nucleus of the Tenth Regiment. This gives us about 7,000 men in all, raised in Kansas.

The weather is cold and wintry. We had, for this section, an unusual snowstorm last night, covering the ground to the depth of eight or ten inches. The river is frozen over. R. J. H.

GEN. LANE'S EXPEDITIONARY CORPS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 8.

The Administration has authorized Gen. Lane to make Leavenworth his headquarters, and there collect together 30,000 picked men in the shortest practicable space of time, and to march to his field of operations with all the alacrity possible. Lane's force will be chiefly mounted men. He expects to start with 15,000 cavalry, 10,000 infantry, 1,000 flying artillery, 1,200 fusileers, 4,000 loyal Indians, and about 1,000 contrabands, now in Kansas, on the start; but the latter force is expected to increase as he proceeds South. He can employ 8,000 to 10,000 able-bodied contrabands to great advantage, as servants and laborers. He needs them to take care of the horses, mules, and cattle; to drive trains; collect forage; cook and serve food; cut and handle timber for bridges; repair roads; for scouting in a country in which they are familiar, and collecting intelligence of the enemy; taking care of the sick and wounded; building forts and helping to garrison them; and in a thousand other ways performing valuable service and lightening the toil of the soldiers. Gen. Lane claims that with the help of eight or ten thousand robust, loyal blacks, as men of all work, he can double the efficiency and striking power of his troops, and prevent more than half the per cent. of sickness and death that is wasting the ranks of the other divisions of the army, where Pro-Slavery Generals subject their soldiers to all kinds of drudgery and hardship, rather than hurt the "divine institution" of the Sesesh. The Government, we understand, have assigned the following forces to constitute the army of the Southwest under Gen. Lane:

	Cavalry Regiments.	Infantry Regiments
Illinois	6	2
Wisconsin	2	2
Iowa	1	2
Ohio	1	2
Indiana	1	1
Kansas	4	1

Northwestern Mechanic Fusileers and 8 batteries of artillery.

We have not learned all of the regiments which have been selected for this grand campaign; but Lane himself has the choosing of them, and he will pick the best he can find. The Mechanic Fusileers, at Camp Douglas, was the first regiment put down on his list. He fell in love with them some time ago. He wants them as the pioneers of his expedition, to open roads, and fling pontoons across rivers and morasses. The law allows them the regular pay of soldiers, and forty cents a day extra for all the time in which they may be employed as fusileers. Col. Daniels' Wisconsin Cavalry, encamped at Kenosha, it is understood, have been selected from that State; and Col. Brackett's Cavalry and Baldwin's Infantry, at Camp Douglas, from this State. What other Illinois regiments are selected is not known. Doubtless most of the regiments that will be embraced in this expedition are now at Camp Benton, and scattered through Missouri, doing nothing, except waiting for something to turn up. To take part in an expedition of this kind, will be their greatest felicity and delight.

The immense proportion of dragoons to foot soldiers shows that Lane intends that celerity shall characterize his movements.

Gen. Lane will not encumber himself with unnecessary baggage. He will take along no more than is absolutely needed. He will use the light wagons of the plains rather than the heavy, cumbersome regulation article. When his draft animals give out, he will replenish by confiscation from the rebels. He does not intend to depend on Washington for bread or Secretary Chase for money. He proposes to make the traitors furnish the rations and bear the expenses of the march. It is they that caused the trouble, and they must bear the cost of the court and jury which will try the case.

Lane has purchased a patent horse-power saw-mill to aid the Fusileers in bridge building. He has also bought five hundred hand corn-mills, being about two to a company, to be run by the contrabands. A regiment comes to a corn-field, the contrabands pitch in and husk out the corn, shell it, dry it on pans, and grind it in the mills, and then convert it into hoecake, pone, and other forms of the article. Cattle and hogs will be procured by the foragers and reduced to rations. He intends there shall be no famine in his army. It will have the best the country affords; and wherever the secesh can live, there his troops can also subsist. He will take some provisions with him at the start, and trust to the resources of the country and to the enterprise of his boys to collect what they need. The Government will be subjected to no expense on Lane's account, after the outfit is provided. His men will take care of themselves from thence forward, and of the rebels into the bargain.

The field of operations assigned to Lane by the President, is Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, as stated by telegraph, and as much farther South as he chooses to go. After his army starts from Leavenworth, it will quickly sweep Price and his butter-nut rabble out of Southwester Missouri, and into Arkansas. The particular direction of his further advance will be shaped by the circumstances of the case; but it can be told with tolerable certainty, that he will visit Fort Smith, clean out the rebels and establish a dépôt there; that he will quickly pacify and restore to loyalty the Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles, Creeks, and other tribes in the Indian territory, which have been led estray by rebel emissaries.

A look at the map will show that the road down the Red River, through northeastern Texas into Louisiana, lies directly before him, and that New-Orleans is at the end of it, and furthermore, that it passes through a rich and fertile country, well stocked with loyal contrabands. What Lane's intentions may be, is more than we know, but we venture to put this prediction on record, that he is going to take his army to the Gulf of Mexico; that he *will travel by land to the Crescent City, and return by water*, and that his column of 30,000, bold, daring, swift moving warriors will do more towards striking dismay into the traitors, and crushing the rebellion, than Gens. McClellan, Sherman, Buell, Lockwood, Halleck, Grant and Paducah Smith, with their half million of soldiers, operating on Pro-Slavery principles.

CONTRABAND TRADE IN KENTUCKY.

Headquarters Department of the Ohio,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29, 1861.

In order to check illicit trade and intercourse with the States in rebellion against the Government, it is found necessary to place the navigation of the Ohio from this point South under a more careful supervision than is possible under the present arrangement. It is therefore ordered:

1st. No steamers shall navigate the river south of this point, except such as are recognized as regular packets, and are registered as such at the office of the Provost Marshal in this city. The registry will specify the points between which the boat plies, and the days of arrival and departure.

2d. No boats shall carry down the river and freight that has not been regularly passed by the Surveyor of the Port, or that for special reasons the military authority may find it necessary to prohibit, nor any letters, newspapers or other parcels addressed to or intended for persons within or owning allegiance to the States in rebellion, unless endorsed by the Provost Marshal, or by an officer of the Military Staff of the Department Commander, nor any passenger who is not provided with a regular pass similarly signed; nor shall any boat land, or receive or discharge passengers or freight at any but authorized points. Any boat violating these rules directly or indirectly, besides being amenable to such judicial or military proceedings as the case may require, shall forfeit the privilege of running on the river within the limits referred to.

3. The Provost Marshal of this City, Lieut.-Col. Henry Dent, is charged with the enforcement of these rules.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Buell.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G. Chief of Staff.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Indications of the Desperation of the Rebel Cause.

A LOUD CALL FOR RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The Cause in Western Virginia Considered Lost.

AFFAIRS IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Reported Rearrest of Parson Brownlow.

REBEL BLUSTER FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Danger to the South from the Trent Affair.

A LOUD CALL FOR RECRUITS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 2.

Certainly we have formed a false conception of the character of Southern volunteers if they, like the Northern volunteers, are bent upon forsaking their camp when their time is up, no matter by what danger the country is menaced. Indeed, such a supposition would be more derogatory to Southern than to Northern volunteers, because when the latter left they injured nobody but themselves, and did not expose their territory and their homes to foreign invasion, while the withdrawal of Southern volunteers would leave the way to their own fields and firesides open to an invading horde, who declare that the time for submission and compromise has forever gone, and who are panting to bring desolation and defilement upon every Southern home. "Never," says Dr. Moore, as truly as eloquently, in his late Fast Day Sermon, "never, since the terrible scenes of La Vendee, under the ravaging hordes of Republican France, has the old heathen war-cry, *Va Victis!* (woe! to the conquered!), been more unmistakably sounded by an army of invaders. Let this tremendous crusade become successful, either by mismanagement in the army"—or, we may add, by the refusal of volunteers to reënlist—"or cowardice and greediness at home, and history furnishes no page so dark and bloody as that which would record the result. Our best and bravest men would be slaughtered like bullocks in the shambles, our wives and daughters dishonored before our eyes; our cities sacked; our fields laid waste; our homes pillaged and burned; our property, which we are perhaps selfishly hoarding, wrested from us by fines and confiscations; our grand old Commonwealth degraded from her proud historic place of 'Ancient Dominion,' to be the vassal province of a huge central despotism, which, having wasted her with fire and sword, would compel her by military force to pay the enormous expense of her own subjugation, or in default of this, parcel out her broad lands to insulting emigrants as a feudal reward for the rapine and murder of this new Norman conquest; while the owners of these lands must either remain as cowering factors for insolent conquerors and oppressive lords, or wander as penniless and homeless fugitives in a land of strangers."

Nor would this be the fate of Virginia alone. Every other State in the Confederacy is equally interested. It is the cause of every other State as much as of Virginia that is to be decided by the wager of battle on the Potomac. *Richmond, with its immense military stores and manufacturing resources in the enemy's hand, other parts of the State would soon follow, and the Union march into North Carolina be instant, and comparatively easy.* Then would be realized the favorite scheme of Scott, the tightening of the anaconda folds, which have so long been preparing, about every part of this body politic. Then, from their different bases of operation upon the sea coast, the invading armies would advance to penetrate the interior, and unite with the grand army of subjugation on its resistless Southern march.

Then woe, woe, to the conquered in every Southern State, and every Southern habitation! All this, and worse—horrors, unimaginable horrors, in every Southern home and every Southern plantation, rise before the eye. And can it be possible that Southern men, the husbands of Southern wives, the sons of Southern mothers, the brothers of Southern sisters, by refusing to reënlist, can expose their country, and all they hold dear, to this bottomless abyss of woe and perdition? We cannot believe it. The conduct of the Northern volunteers, who left when their time was up, but who imperiled neither home nor fireside by their leaving, would be glory in comparison.

Rather than submit to a fate like this, the hardships, the privations, the petty official insolence of twenty years, or a life-time, ought to be borne with alacrity. It would be better, far better, that our brave soldiers had not put their hand to the plow at all than that, having put it there, they should turn back.

Better to have made no resistance to Northern tyranny, than, having made it sufficiently to inflame and intensify the malignity and vengeance of our enemies, it should be withdrawn at the very moment that it is necessary for our protection. A few more months beyond the period of enlistment will, in all probability, terminate the struggle, if our gallant soldiers prove as persevering as they are brave. That they should desire to see their homes again is natural, and the act of Congress has made provision for this purpose, if they desire to reënlist; but what will home be worth if, for the purpose of enjoying it for a brief period, they put it in peril of perpetual ruin?

Hence, in view of all these solemn considerations, we indignantly reject the idea that Southern volunteers will hesitate on the subject of reënlistment one moment after they become apprised of the trick to which McClellan looks for our destruction. Their places cannot be supplied by others; it will be impossible to manufacture such troops in a few months as those tried, experienced, and valiant veterans—those heroes of Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Carnifex Ferry, Greenbrier River, Leesburg, Allegheny; as well as others, who have been panting in vain to meet the enemy.

One more great sacrifice for their country, and her independence is secure, their homes free and happy, and their own hearts irradiated to the end of time with a more satisfying glory than that of the most brilliant battle-field—the consciousness of having done their duty.

We sincerely hope soon to hear of some general consultation and conclusion among the soldiers whose term of enlistment soon expires, which will give assurance, both to the country and to its enemies, that no expectation of Southern conquest and subjugation need be based upon the delusion that they will fail to reënlist at the end of their term.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Mouth of Indian, Monroe Co., Dec. 29, 1861.

Having received very late advices from the Kanawha border, and knowing them to be the most reliable to be obtained, I desire to place the public and the Government in possession of them.

A refugee from the vicinity of Fayetteville has just arrived here, having suffered the loss of his entire property by the infernal vandals, who are now 2,000 strong at that place. They have fortified themselves, and have four pieces of ordnance—two on each side of the town. All of the loyal citizens have fled, some of them without their families or property. *The demoralizing and corrupting oath of allegiance is inexorably administered to those who remain*, and the absentees are notified by every means in the power of the Federals to return within a certain space of time, or be considered enemies. Passes are furnished in these instances, the penalty being embodied, and each absentee being individually addressed.

The families of refugees remaining are now kept by the unclean spoilers on half rations. I must add that women are included in this brutal treatment. The best citizens have fled—among whom Col. Dickinson, Mr. Manson, John McCoy, L. Jones, John Marrs, John B. Jones, (Clerk of the Courts,) Judge Baley and others. Negroes are spirited away continually; wholesale and wanton destruction stalks among the afflicted families of Fayette and Raleigh; and to those favored at first by Heaven, with true loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion to our beautiful and much-coveted South, have come the curses and vengeance of that unclean and vile portion of mankind—the Yankee. I saw Col. Dickinson a few days since, an exile from his home, his family, and all that is dear, except his smitten and triumphant South. He was formerly a citizen of Nelson County, Virginia, but has for many years lived in Fayetteville, where he has been by that people intrusted with high official stations.

His daughters, with whom I have been well acquainted in previous days, have imbibed the spirit of their father. One of them, whose bitter lot it was to see her loyal and beloved husband carried forcibly away, and started a prisoner to Columbus, was a few weeks ago confronted by Gen. Rosecrans, in person, who informed her that it was by his orders her husband had been arrested, and if she would make certain acknowledgements and make certain pledges, he would have him released and restored to her. The storm of womanly indignation was stirred in her smitten bosom; she replied that her husband "had done nothing to request [illegible] atone for, and sooner than purchase even his pardon in that way, she would live on bread and water the remainder of her days."

The people here, in Monroe County, are loyal, and wish to remain so. Their sons, brothers and husbands are in the Confederate service, and they are true; yes, true as the loadstone. I refer to the great mass of the population; but the Administration seems about to put their patriotism on the rack. The Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, the only protection to this country, is withdrawn. *If it be true that the forces from Meadow Bluff are to be ordered away, I assnre you one of the finest sections of Virginia is gone.* For when a people are overrun, chained, stripped of their property *and demoralized by familiarity with their captors,* they are gone from their former allegiance.

The writer once lived here a number of years, and is much acquainted with the Kanawha Valley; and there must be something done for this people. Let the enemy once cross Pock's Ferry, only 12 miles west of here, in the absence of a force here on our part, and I warn you it will cost us blood and tears as a Government. A suicidal Legislature may appropriate the paltry sum of $30,000 to clean out New River for batteaux, but let the Government strip the section of all protection, and allow scouting parties of the enemy to come and search their homes, as they did for Gen. Beckley the other day, and follow up such recognizances with armed occupation and then they will improve the sluice navigation of New River. The army of the Peninsular could no more than remove them from here then. Mock not, deceive not yourselves, ye men of Richmond, ye deaf men of tide-water Virginia, ye officers of our associated Government, with the delusive dream that Floyd's retreat means Rosecrans in Winter quarters. The wet weather is gone. *The mud that locked the wheels of our cannon on Cotton Hill, and threw it into the hands of the enemy, has dried, and the road from Cotton Hill to Dublin depôt was never finer.* The gilded coaches of your Main-street can go almost untarnished over its entire length. There are passes in this section that the enemy can hold, with a moderate force, against the heavy forces you will send here next Spring, and they will seize them soon. One or two regiments at Peterstown will do more service now than another trip of the gallant and sagacious Floyd to Cotton Hill next year, with forces drawn from his flank and rear.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.

THE BRIDGE-BURNERS, &C.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Knoxville, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The court-martial at this place, convened for the purpose of trying the bridge-burners, is still in session. It is not probable that any further executions will take place. Convicts and those implicated in the crime *will be sent to Tuscaloosa, there to remain till the war has ended,* unless the authorities at Richmond should determine otherwise. Such, I am told, will be the policy of the officers commanding this post. *The people of East Tennessee are rapidly renouncing their adhesion to the Lincoln Government, and it is deemed advisable to pursue a temperate policy in dealing with those who have not forgotten the teachings of Brownlow and Johnson.*

It has been remarked that though Knox County has been vastly benefited by the war; though her people have been enabled to sell at exorbitant rates every article of food or clothing; though they have furnished supplies of every description to the large force which has been concentrated at this point, yet very few volunteers have gone into the ranks. *There has not been a single organized company made up in this county received into the Confederate service.* This is the more remarkable when we remember that as far back as January last, Wm. G. Swan and a strong body of supporters were among the "original Secessionists." It occurs to me that this gentleman and his adherents should begin even now to do their duty. *A county with thirty-five hundred voters should not be unrepresented in the armies of the South.*

Gen. Zollicoffer is now confronted by a Federal force about 10,000 strong. He is about forty miles north of the Tennessee line, strongly intrenched. *He has with him but two companies of artillery, twelve pieces, and is sadly in want of reinforcements.* On yesterday, a portion of Col. Moses White's regiment left this place to join him. Within the next ten days a portion of Col. Monsarrat's artillery and some twelve or fifteen hundred men will be on the line of march. McClung's artillery company is now on its way to Zollicoffer, and other forces will follow as rapidly as they can be armed. It would be well for our ordnance officers in your city to attend at once to the wants of the troops at this place, or heavy losses may be sustained because of the want of equipments. Zollicoffer must be reinforced, and in order to accomplish this purpose the troops here must be armed. I would state, *en passant,* that I have seen some curious specimens of workmanship on remodeled guns sent to this place by the Ordnance Department of Nashville. *In boring out old rifles, so as to fit them for the Minie ball, the artisans have only rifled the guns to the depth of four or five inches from the muzzle.* This is only true of a very few guns, yet the matter should be inquired into by the proper authorities.

There are not less than one thousand unarmed men here, regularly drilled, and ready to move, but useless until the ordnance department furnishes the proper arms.

REARREST OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Knoxville *Register,* of the 27th ult., says:

"Brownlow was arrested and remanded to prison by Col. Monsarrat, commandant of this post, immediately on his discharge by the civil authorities."

FROM BOWLING GREEN.

From the Nashville Patriot, Dec. 29.

We have information from Bowling Green up to yesterday, some of which is not suitable to be made public, and the rest not important. The stampede of the Federals last week across Green River was causeless—a fact which they soon found out, and endeavored to repair by recrossing to this side with additional force. They are manœuvering with great circumspection, and are under constant apprehensions of a whipping. They are intrenching on this side of Green River, and have their pickets within six miles of Cave City, having an advance of some twenty regiments on this side of the river. They are trying all sorts of tricks to entrap our forces, but have failed, as they always will. Their latest effort has been to create the impression that they designed, and are about to execute, a double flank movement on either side of Bowling Green, calculating on an advance on this city by way of Hopkinsville.

On the contrary, our managers are cool and sagacious, and have foiled them at every point. It is the enemy's business to come and fight us—at least for the present; and when he dares it, he will leave the laurel with our invincible legions. The thread of events, we may say, however, is winding itself into what might be termed a hard knot, which, to be undone, will have to be cut. They have disdained "winter quarters," and are pushing on the campaign toward the "Sunny South," and within ten days, more or less, they must hazard the cast of the die or be disgraced; and when they risk the first, we are persuaded the last will follow. In saying this we disparage neither their numbers nor their equipments, which are great, and as nearly perfect as possible—*but they can be whipped, and will be!*

If they divide, and with one division engage our army at Bowling Green, and with the other essay a rapid movement on Nashville, the former will be cut to pieces by us, while the militia will fly to our State line in untold thousands, (for which they ought to be prepared,) and meet the invaders in front, hemming them between our homes and our victorious legions of the Bowling Green army, and annihilate them. This is the prospect for them and for us; but that the latter shall be successful, the people of Tennessee must be prepared for any emergency, and we take this occasion to warn them to be so.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Another installment of Federal prisoners of war arrived in Nashville on Sunday, Dec. 30, from Gen. Zollicoffer's command. The following is a list of them:

Maj. Helvetl and Capt. Prime, U. S. Engineer Corps.
George Barbee, Thos Holloway, Andrew White and W. S. Keys, Warren County, Ohio.
James Blair, Wm. Hillinan, Albert Reek, John O. Hawkins, Matthew Henry, W. G. Gibson, C. W. Crain and James Higgins, Butler County, Ohio.
John Bowman, Darke County, Ohio.
George Frank, Montgomery County, Ohio.
W. F. Hudson and N. Buchanan, Pulaski Co., Ky.
W. C. Garrett, E. A. Walker, John Williams and E. McFail, Russell County, Ky.
V. D. Hopkins, T. J. Dickens, Wm. Dickson, J. Dickens, James Dickens, N. W. Cuselers, J. S. Stockton, Clinton County, Ky.
Jacob Schoatt and Leonard Zimmerman, Wayne County, Ky.
John Brown, Cumberland County, Tenn.
Jasper Lee, Hamilton County, Tenn.

FAULT-FINDING.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* contains the following censorious paragraph:

"We have a long communication from the army, (it is unnecessary to say from which army,) *complaining of general inactivity.* Breastworking, trenching and ditching appear to be the general pastime. Our boys or volunteers do not understand it. They complain of the irregularities in the supply of blankets; that supplies are known to have been received for a certain company, and only one single thin blanket delivered to each soldier. The Commissary Department should inquire into this. A complaint is before us that the proceeds of fairs, concerts and contributions, go through so many hands and changes before they reach the active, the fighting soldier, that they leave but light balances.

A few days since a Mississippi Regiment in Kentucky was paid off in Georgia money, which the recipients had to sell at a great loss to realize the necessaries they stood in need of. How is this? we are asked; are not the Paymasters provided with Confederate Treasury issues for the payment of soldiers? True, thousands on thousands of our gallant boys are not fighting for pay, nor do they care about it, but the idea that they should be speculated upon by certain parties raises their temper."

"THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE."

The Nashville *Union and American* publishes the following curious communication, under the above caption:

Messrs. Editors Union and American:

It was to be hoped that in cutting loose from the old Government at Washington and establishing a new one at Richmond, we would have left behind the great mass of the corruption and insolence of office-holders about the various departments; but we fear that so desirable a result has not been attained. Every one familiar with matters and things about the old Capital will recollect the very disgusting superciliousness of the dapper little underlings infesting the "marble halls" of the several departments of the Government, holding various degrees of Clerkships, and charged with the execution of certain public duties, for which they were very handsomely paid. Nothing could exceed the grandeur of their airs in the treatment of gentlemen who called at their desks in the prosecution of any business. Like valets of a British Lord, they were dressed infinitely more rich than their betters in higher positions, and affected a demeanor the most patronizing towards country gentlemen who were compelled to come 'betwixt the wind and their nobility.'

Being down at Richmond lately, and having business with some of the departments, I was pained to observe that our new government had a full supply of gentry of this character. It seemed as though Washington had emptied itself into Richmond. How many there were who had been fattened upon the fleshpots at the old Capital we could not say certainly, but most of them have the unmistakable marks. They had the same supercilious look and action, the same high stand and magnificent sweep, and appeared to have the full hang of making themselves as odious as possible in the eyes of every one who was thrown with them, and looking down with contempt upon every one, saving and excepting their "masters," toward whom, of course, their bearing partook the high-bred independence (?) of the spaniel, more than of gentlemen of spirit.

We wonder sometimes if the heads of departments, from whom they get their bread and butter, are aware how high their employes carry their heads before the "people." We guess not, in charity; as their desks might soon be vacated for better men. But it is a matter worthy their serious attention; for no little of the popularity, to say nothing of the efficiency, of a Government depends upon the good manners of the subordinate officers.

I am not alone, Messrs. Editors, in the above views, as hundreds—maybe thousands—can testify who have had occasion to become acquainted with the clerk "gentry" of the Government houses at Richmond. They are living illustrations of those the great dramatist defines as marked by "the insolence of office."

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

From the Memphis Appeal.

There is one phase which is not impossible for this *Trent* affair to assume, that may precipitate us into troubles almost preponderating with the benefit we derive from it. Its tendency in the North is evidently to arouse the military spirit of the people, and expedite operations preparatory to resisting threatened invasion along the sea-coast and the lakes. Their cry is now "to arms," from the Penobscot to the Potomac, *and we have but little doubt that, if necessary, another half million of men can be brought into the field under the stimulating influence of this imbroglio.* Home forces raised and subjected to daily drill, throughout New-England, will give a new impetus to the slumbering energies of that people which they have failed to feel since the days of the American revolution, when Massachusetts was enabled to put under arms one person out of every *six* in her whole population. Now she has but one out of every *sixty*. *A similar effect will be observed in the Middle and Western States, though it may not be so sensible, and the rush of volunteers to arms become enthusiastic solely from the apprehension of impending danger, as was the case in the South six months ago.*

Then suppose diplomacy and red tape, in the meanwhile, should find solution for this Anglo-American difficulty in the manœuvres of the pen, an instrument which, we are told, is "mightier than the sword." Would not the awakened energies of the North, relieved from the intervention, be developed in redoubled efforts to effect the desired conquest of the South? May not the immense, but fictitious, display of military strength, which will soon be visible, encourage the confidence of the enemy in his ability to succeed by force of mere numbers? If such should be the case, we may expect to have no easy time of it, provided the *Trent* affair blows away in smoke and dust. The true policy, therefore, is for us not to relax our exertions, but to be ready, if necessary, to put forth our whole strength in the defence and maintenance of our political liberties.

LOUISIANA.

In the proceeding of the lower branch of the Louisiana Legislature on Saturday, the 23d, occurs the following:

Mr. Kernan submitted a joint resolution inviting a Convention of Cotton Planters to assemble at Baton Rouge on the first Monday of February next, the representation of each parish to be twice as great as that in the House of Representatives. The object of the Convention, as defined in the resolution, will be to determine the question as to the production of a cotton crop for the year 1862, and to propose a fixed policy for the future for the cotton-planting interests of the State. The resolution was amended by the insertion of "Monroe" instead of "Baton Rouge," and, as amended, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Shreveport (La.) *Southwestern* says:

"One of our most valued friends, who resides in Bossier Parish, says that he has on hand a plenty of last year's crop of corn to last until January; that he has made enough corn this season to last him two years; that during the past Summer he had several hundred pounds of well smoked and salted hams, sides and shoulders, besides a quantity of lard, and did not buy a single barrel of pork for plantation use. He thinks that next Winter, besides retaining an ample supply for home consumption, he will be able to sell two or three thousand pounds of pork or bacon. That is the way for planters to do—not raise cotton and sugar alone, and have to buy everything else."

"A DELICATE QUESTION."

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* thus alludes to a very delicate question:

"I have alluded to the fact that many persons have claimed and obtained consular exemption from military duty. This brings up a delicate question—one which has of late been a matter of considerable comment and discussion here—to wit: The right of the foreign Consuls to exercise their official functions in a port of the Confederate States, under the exequatur of the United States Government. A day or two ago, a resolution of inquiry on this very subject was introduced into the State Legislature, now in session at Columbia."

THE BLOCKADE.

Thn editor of the *South Carolinian* wrote as follows on the 14th ult:

"We returned last evening from a short visit to Richmond. An impression prevails there that the blockade will be raised in less than thirty days. We incline to the opinion that it is based on the expectation generally entertained, that Great Britain will resent the insult to her flag by Com. Wilkes."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that the War Department has determined to adopt the uniform rule of refusing to accept the resignations of commissioned officers in the army, unless on evidence of disability, furnished in a surgeon's certificate, or for special reasons within the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The President of the Soldier's Relief Society, at Nashville, has acknowledged the receipt of a liberal contribution from the negroes at Fayetteville, the money being raised from a tableaux exhibition gotten up for the purpose.

The Memphis *Appeal* heartily approves the course of Vallandigham in the Federal Congress, and says: "All honor to the brave Vallandigham. We trust the South may find an early occasion of manifesting their respect for his grand moral courage."

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* of a late date says: "We are advised by a friend that Camp Beauregard, in Graves County, has been strengthened by reinforcements from Tennessee, and can be successfully held against 10,000 of the enemy. There is no prospect of a fight in that section, however, this Winter. The Lincolnites are committing all sorts of depredations on the citizens and their property about Mayfield, compelling men to take the oath, etc."

A dispatch to the Memphis *Avalanch*, dated Jackson, Miss., the 10th ult., says: "The bank bill has just passed the Mississippi Legislature. It provides that the banks shall receive State Treasury notes in payment of debts, and that the notes of the banks shall be receivable for all public dues except the Confederate war tax."

A dispatch dated the 17th ult., at Richmond, says: "W. P. Byrd, of Augusta, Georgia, who was arrested here early in September as a spy, has been released. The *Examiner* says the decision in his favor was made after favorable representations in his behalf made by Hon. H. C. Barnett, member of the Confederate Congress from Paducah (Kentucky) district."

A ginhouse, including a mill and some thirty bales of unginned cotton, belonging to Mrs. Jarvis, in Bolega, Ala., was destroyed by fire a few days since. It is supposed that the fire originated from a match, which had been dropped carelessly in the cotton, falling among the saws.

The Eighth Tennessee Regiment has gone to South Carolina.

Mr. James F. Otis, one of the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, has been placed under arrest for uttering seditious language. Mr. Otis is a native of Newburyport, Mass.

The new flag got up in the rebel army on the Potomac is the St. Andrew's cross—that is, a cross in the form of an X. The flag is nearly square, of deep red, the cross of blue, reaching from corner to corner, and surrounded with stars.

The Rescue of the Marines.

Capt. Ringgold, of the frigate *Sabine*, in a private letter, gives the following description of the rescue of the marines from the steamer *Governor*, which foundered while on the way to Port Royal:

"You may have seen some account of the accidental discovery of the doomed transport *Governor*, with Maj. Reynolds and battalion, in a sinking condition, about twenty-five miles east of this place, (off Georgetown, S. C.,) having been disabled in the gale the night before. It was a glorious moment for me, and worth a thousandfold all the galleons and prizes of old. Nothing would have saved the party. The old shattered steamer must have foundered in a few hours, and the small disabled steamer having her in tow had as much as she could do to look out for herself. The scene, dear ——, beggars all description. When I descried them, the wind was high, sea raging, and the elements in confusion and looking angry. I crowded sail to madness almost, on my good ship, in order to close in, and when I reached the scene, the prospect was so unpromising I had great fears lest, with all the powers of the ship, I could do anything by which to give relief. I would have compromised to have rescued one-fourth of the battalion. But, nothing daunted, I set to work, nobly assisted by all on board, and by perseverance and the goodness of Almighty God, in thirty-six hours I had all, save eight poor souls, safely on board, all the public property saved, and personal baggage to boot. In two hours after I had abandoned her, the elements, that had been looking on like hungry vultures, took the hulk in hand, and made short repast; she sunk, and literally crumbled to pieces. I had intended to pour a broadside in, after getting my chains and anchors, but was saved the sad task. In another hour I was under way for Port Royal," &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—A year or so since there was great curiosity to know who wrote *Rutledge*. It was never very clearly established whether the author was sought for in order to be made the recipient of a laurel wreath, or simply that a morbid anxiety to know who could have written so very stupid a book might be satisfied. Any way, the authorship has never been avowed; and in this fact we discover in the author an evidence of genius which we failed to find in the book. Another novel, *The Sutherlands*, "by the author of *Rutledge*," is printed by Carleton. Some profound critic remarks that "this second effort of 'the author of *Rutledge*' is in all respects equal to the first." And such is our candid opinion,—it is certainly no better—it could not well be worse. *Rutledge* was a remarkably weak imitation of *Jane Eyre*, possessing all the faults of that remarkable book without one trace of its abounding vigor and weird interest. *The Sutherlands* is a book coined from the same metal as *Rutledge*, but cast in a different mold. It has the same hollow ring, the same galvanic glitter. There is a weak straining after effect—a lamentable "falling short" of reaching any. As to plot, if the book has any, we have failed to discover it. Scenes and episodes seem to be only introduced that the author may be delivered of a deluge of words, which lie like water on the brain. We question whether so many words with so few ideas were ever before—except in the memorable instance of *Rutledge*—gathered together in the same space. Occasional horrors are crowded in to awake the morbid appetite which is supposed to lie dormant in the minds of most readers, but they are so unusual, so far removed in their ghastliness from anything approaching life, that a weary feeling of disgust is the only emotion excited. It will be well, we think, for the author to preserve anonymousness to all time, lest a deputation from the reading world take summary vengeance for all they have been called upon to endure.

—And another "new novel" to whom the above remarks will apply, and in no mitigated degree, will be found in *Dinah*, published by Scribner, and written by he only knows who. We doubt whether the most industrious and faithful of readers will get beyond the first sentence of the opening chapter. This it is: "In a statety theatre of woods and waters in my country, at a proper bucolical distance from the sounding of the sea, there stands a summer house, to which two or three years ago as the lustre of the season was mounting to its noon, came a lady and her son to retire awhile from the gilded artificialities of city life." There is a freshness and originality about the phrase "gilded artificialities of city life" quite sufficient for a life-time. But if the reader really requires more, and survives the "bucolical distance from the sounding of the sea," he will find it in the next paragragh, where we are introduced to a house standing in "bosky silence." If the glossary to Shakespeare has not been rumaged to find a few awkward and unusual words, then are we very much mistaken, and a very strong indication fails. A "bosky silence" would be a wooded one,—a silence so substantial that it might literally be said to make itself felt. Affectation is sometimes forgiven to genius,—to dullness, never. The crime of the author of *Dinah* passes all charity.

—A charming Christmas story, or rather a collection of Christmas stories, entitled *Tom Tiddler's Ground*, by Charles Dickens, *et al.*, is published by Carleton. We fancy that Dickens' part in the work consists in furnishing the introduction by which all their grapes of stories are made to cling, and seem properly to belong to one stem. We have a hermit in a hut, evidently "the right man in the right place," as both fellow and hut are represented as squalid and dirty in the extreme. A sensible gentleman approaches as near the wretch as is possible without infection, and endeavors to convince him that he is enacting a mixed part of fool and knave—the former almost slightly predominating. To convince him of his folly, he requests each of the visitors that happens in, to relate a story from his own life experience. These stories are all good and one or two of them excellent. One in particular—we forget its title—but in the course of which it devolves on the narrator to assist in lighting the dome of St. Peters, is as thrilling a piece of narrative as we remember to have read. The little book is worth a dozen *Sutherlands*, and at a quarter the cost.

—*Jewels from the Quarry of the Mind*, is a compilation of poems—some good and others execrable—edited by James H. Head, and published by Crosby & Nichols, of Boston.

—D. Van Nostrand & Co. publish a useful little book, the *Field Manual for Battalion Drill*, by Capt. Henry Coppee, of the United States Army. For a civilian to attempt to criticise military books is as incompetent as for an editor to attempt to direct military movements.

—Johnson, Fry & Co. have commenced the publication, in serial parts, of the *National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans*, with original full-length portraits by Chappel, and biographies by E. A. Duyckink. The portraits are excellent, and of the biographies the name of the biographer is a sufficient guarantee. The work is issued in semi-monthly parts, of which first, second, third and fourth are before us. The price is 25 cents each, and when complete the work will form two quarto volumes. Mr. Henry H. Key is the agent authorized by the publishers to receive subscriptions.

Institutes of International Law. By Daniel Gardner. New-York: Voorhies. 1860.

At the present moment when our international relations are attracting so much attention, Mr. Gardner's popular and comprehensive treatise will be found extremely useful both as a book of reference and a manual for instruction. It has two very important characteristics. First, it offers a digest of all the practical information of value to the American public, which is contained in the ponderous and inaccessible works of Phillimore, Wheaton, Vattel, Grotius and other ancient and modern writers on international law; and secondly, it is written from the American point of view, and collates under the several heads the opinions of Franklin, Madison, Clay, Jefferson and most of our distinguished statesmen. The chapters on naturalization, on national and State and territorial jurisdiction, on foreign contracts, and on wills, make the book as instructive to the merchant, as the able and lucid exposition of the present state of maritime law render it valuable to officers of the navy and commanders of merchant vessels. The perspicuous style of the work relieves it also of most of that tedium and dislike with which treatises on law are generally regarded. It is at once the most recent, and the most compendious of existing works on the important subject of which it treats. We cordially recommend it to all who wish, without too much expenditure of time and labor, to inform themselves as to the present state of maritime and international law.

JAMAICA.

Political Affairs—Meeting of the Legislature—The Struggle for Speaker—Prorogation of the House—Defeat of the Governor—The Public Business—The Governor's Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Kingston, Ja., Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861.

Pursuant to the requisition contained in the Royal proclamation, the several branches of the Legislature met on the 12th inst., to proceed to business, but they were encountered at the very outset by a difficulty created by the turbulent party spirit of the Governor, which threatened to place the House of Assembly in antagonism with the Administration. Ever since the Hon. Edward Jordon, C. B., found it necessary to resign his office in the Executive Government, Gov. Darling has exhibited toward him the most petty spite, making him the victim of a sort of political persecution, and leaving no means untried to occasion him annoyance. The culminating point was his Excellency taking from Mr. Jordon the custosship of Kingston, of which city he is also the Mayor. This act of tyranny created a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the Governor, and aroused a feeling of indignation among gentlemen of education and property, who never before interfered in political matters.

A circumstance soon occurred to prove to the Governor what is the position in the country of the man whom he would have trodden under foot. The Speakership of the Assembly became vacant, and it was immediately felt that, beside the right of seniority, Mr. Jordan had the highest claim to the vacant honor not only on the score of high ability and long experience, but also from his amiability of disposition, his genuine kindness of heart, and his unvarying urbanity of manner. He was named for Speaker, and would have been elected without a dissentient voice, had not the Governor caused the nomination of Hon. H. Westmoreland, certainly a gentleman of education and property; and the Governor resorted to the most unworthy purposes to carry his end, which was to defeat Mr. Jordan's election. Some members of Assembly he tried to dissuade from voting by the hope of patronage; others he tried to intimidate. The day came for the struggle, and the motive of the Governor having become known, a feeling of excitement was created out of doors for Mr. Jordan which knew no bounds. There were thirty members present. Hon. Edward Jordon was nominated their candidate in opposition. The election took place and there was a tie—fifteen voting for Mr. Jordon and fifteen voting for his opponent. Here was a difficulty which there was no means of solving. The Governor prorogued the House for three days, and the interim was employed in the exhaustion of means to carry the Government nomination. One of Mr. Jordon's supporters was influenced by the Governor to keep away; but another friend of Mr. Jordon turned up in time to take his place. On the arrival of the day to which the House had been prorogued the excitement of the public was so great, and the populace entered into the question with such heart and soul, that the Governor began to be apprehensive of disturbance and ordered that the usual guard of honor should turn out with loaded muskets.

The House met after the prorogation on Friday, the 15th, and at the hour to proceed to business it was evident that there would be a tie again. Mr. Jordon was nominated and duly seconded, and the speeches made on the occasion clearly showed that the Governor had excited a feeling against him which would be fatal to the public business, when the Ministry announced that they had withdrawn their candidate. Mr. Jordon was then unanimously elected. He took the Chair amidst the repeated cheers of the House and the acclamations of the populace.

The business of the session was then fairly entered upon, the Governor inaugurating the proceedings with the usual speech, in which he reviewed the state of the country during the past year. He made known the satisfaction that was felt in England, particularly in the Royal household, at the noble reception which we gave His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. He then went on to make the following among a great many other comments, which I extract as being of general interest:

> "The civil strife which unhappily burst forth, and still rages in the great North American Republic, with whose people we have long maintained mercantile intercourse, and from whose ports our supplies of food are largely drawn; the heavy and painful failures which have occurred in our own commercial circles, and the very general disturbance of the usual habits of our laboring population by the movement popularly described as a 'revival,' are causes, each of which, in its own sphere of operation, has tended injuriously to affect either directly or indirectly, the cultivation of the export crops and the supply and consumption of imported goods, upon which our revenue so largely depends.
>
> It is, however, satisfactory to me to be able to inform you, that notwithstanding these unfavorable influences, the receipts of the Public Treasury have been found sufficient to meet the unavoidable annual expenditure, and that the export of the principal staples is slightly in excess of that of the previous year, presenting indeed, with regard to sugar and rum, the largest upon record during the decennial period which terminated on the 30th September last.
>
> The result of the census, as compared with the last enumeration of the population in 1844, shows that notwithstanding the devastations of cholera and small-pox, the number of the inhabitants had increased at the rate of about one and a fifth per cent. per annum.
>
> Assuming that every such enumeration is within the reality, the total number of the inhabitants may now, I think, be estimated at least 450,000 of both sexes, the female being in excess of the male population in the proportion of the thirtieth part of the whole.
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> The Immigration Act of last session is still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government. A communication from the Secretary of State suggesting an additional provision to the law regulating immigration from China, will be laid before you, and you will gather from the language employed by the Government agent in that country that he entertains a sanguine expectation that the supply of eligible laborers who will be found willing to remove to the several West India Colonies, will, as the service proceeds, be found sufficient for the demands of the employers in all.
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> In recommending that the assistance which has now for some years past been rendered to the efforts of those engaged in popular education should continue to be extended upon the same scale, I must express my hope that a special provision may also be made, not only in aid of the existing reformatories in the city of Kingston, but for extending those highly valuable institutions to the other parts of the island.
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> * * * * * *
>
> 'It may not be uninteresting to state, in reference to the subject of education generally, that while the census returns lead to the conclusion that the number of children between the ages of three and thirteen is about 90,000, the number attending schools may be estimated at 34,090—the schools, including those which are only opened on the Sabbath, being in number, as I gather from other documents in my possession, between 400 and 430."

The several branches have now entered upon business, on the further progress of which I hope to report by the mail of the 5th of December.

The County Jail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This building is situated in Eldridge-street, on a lot twenty-five feet by eighty feet; building twenty-five feet by fifty, and is three-story and basement built of brick. It appears to be an old house altered into what bears the above title. Extension in rear twenty-five feet by eighteen, one story; yard twenty-five feet by twelve, with a high fence. The entrance to the building for prisoners and visitors is through a dark and gloomy basement hall. The Keeper's office is in the front basement rooms. The kitchen is in the rear basement, where the cooking for prisoners and keepers is done. The basement is four or five feet deep from the surface of the ground. The Keeper's dwelling is in the front room on the first story. In the rear on the same floor appears to be reception rooms. The third story is divided into two long rooms, from front to rear, and about ten feet wide by forty-six feet deep, and one about twelve feet wide by thirty feet deep, lighted with iron-grated windows. In these two apartments such prisoners as pay the Keeper *ten dollars* a week board, sleep, and they have access during the day to the public reception room, and to the small yard, in which there is a privy. At the price named they are boarded, and eat at the Keeper's private table. Woe to the "poor devil" who cannot pay that sum.

In the two rooms above described there are sometimes as many as *forty-five persons* compelled to stay and sleep (if perchance they can) from 10 o'clock at night to 7 in the morning. There being very little, if any, ventilation, the condition of the air in offensiveness rivals the hold of a slave-ship, or the black-hole of Calcutta.

The second story has rooms and cells where prisoners, who cannot pay additionally a week for board, are locked up in close confinement continually, night and day. Persons have been so confined for one, two and three years. The whole size of the story inside the walls is twenty-three feet by forty-six feet, out of which is taken the halls and stairway, seven feet by twenty. This story has got four or eight cells upon each side—some dark, and wholly unventilated. A passageway runs the whole length from front to rear, about eight feet wide by forty-six feet long. There are five grated windows to this story—three in front and two in the rear—with outside iron blinds set at an angle upward, so as to let in some light; but all view of the busy street is wholly cut off. The cells are constructed of heavy plank, and the walls inside are lined with plank. These complete cells for vermin are admirably provided.

In the rear passage between the cells, on the second story, is a water-closet, to which all the prisoners are obliged to go. This adds its nauseating stench to the sickening and foul air of the place. In the limited space twenty-five persons are frequently confined, with no fresh air or room for exercise except this narrow passage before named. Visitors are admitted from 10 to 4, who, after a short visit, carry away in their clothing and insinuated into the pores of the skin the aroma of the foul and fetid atmosphere of the place. The air is *consequently almost stifling.*

The sleeping accommodations are straw beds and coarse blankets, no sheets. The prison fare is poor and scanty. They who happen to be without money or friends fare worse than a man either in the State prison, provided by the county or the State, or either Penitentiary provided by the queen of cities.

In this prison are confined the county prisoners, (criminals being better cared for and made more comfortable at the Tombs,) unfortunate non-resident debtors, those who refuse, or cannot, pay the fines imposed by the Courts, persons committed for contempt of Court, &c.

Such a prison is now tolerated in this Christian City, in this land of civilization. Is it consistent with the claims of humanity, or the spirit of the age in which we live?

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Illegal Traffic with the Enemy—Rebel Deserters and Their Stories—The George Page—Winter Quarters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hooker's Division, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

Very little of interest has transpired in this vicinity during the past week. The detachment of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, sent out by Gen. Hooker two weeks since, have not yet returned, and the limit of their absence is not yet determined upon, but the probabilities are that the party will be away for some time to come. They have made several important arrests and seizures, and have given the rebels across the river no little annoyance by breaking up many secret channels through which they have received aid and comfort from the disloyal Marylanders and others. Parties in Philadelphia and Washington, also, have been implicated in extensive illicit traffic with the enemy, and orders for their arrests have been issued.

Gen. Hooker is determined to do a good Winter's work, notwithstanding his main division lies quietly upon the shore of the river. He has selected his adventurous, operative detachment from the flower of the division, and the officers in command, as well as the men, are trusty, courageous and excellently disciplined, and they will not return to their regiment until they have effectively extirpated out the rebel pests from the Maryland shore of the Potomac.

On Friday last three Maryland rebel soldiers succeeded in making their escape from Gen. Holmes' Division of the Southern army, by knocking down the guard upon the river, jumping into a boat, and rowing across to Gen. Sickles' Brigade.

They stated that a fearful mortality existed among the rebel regiments stationed opposite us. An average of six, and in some regiments eight, were dying daily, mostly among the Louisiana, Texas and Georgia troops. Many of the Southern forces have been sent home to guard their native States against the invasions which threaten them, and there are now but about six thousand troops left in the immediate vicinity of the river. Their batteries have no regular or experienced gunners. Whenever a vessel attempts to pass them, whoever happens to be present at the guns is permitted to fire upon it or not, as they may feel disposed, and there seems to be, generally, a very loose and indifferent management of military affairs prevalent among the officers.

The recent cold weather is having a most fatal effect upon the physical and moral stamina of the extreme Southern portion of the troops, and they, particularly, seem ready for rebellion and mutiny, but are held in check by the oft reiterated promises of soon entering the "Happy land of Canaan," which stands so temptingly in view.

The rebel steamer *George Page*, on Friday night last, ran out from her concealment into the river, and patroled up and down in front of our line of pickets for some time, but did not fire among them, and our Eleventh Massachusetts boys were too prudent to discover their whereabouts to the enemy by firing into her, although she several times passed within easy musket range of them. It is stated that she ran up as far as Stump Neck, at the mouth of Chickamoxen Creek, where an attempt was made to effect a landing with small boats, but the near approach of a section of our field battery, and the watchfulness of the picket of Indiana Cavalry stationed there, frightened her away, and the rebel prowler steamed back to her moorings, out of the reach of danger. Her fires are lighted nearly every afternoon, and it is doubtless her intention to attempt the capture of some vessel which may straggle down the river, during the obscurity of the present moonless nights.

The comforts of the soldiers, under Gen. Hooker's command, are vigorously attended to, and no efforts are spared by the various Colonels in this Division to make the Winter-quarters of their regiments cheerful, comfortable and commodious. Extensive log-houses are nearly completed in all the regiments, and in a few days every soldier will have a good, large, old-fashioned fireside to welcome him when "off duty." I have seen none, however, which possess so perfect a principle of comfort as those of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. William Blaisdell, of Boston. Most of the houses in other regiments have received a thatched roof of green boughs, with a heavy coating of mud. These, although comfortable in dry weather, are by no means proof against rain, and the water filters through in a most disagreeable manner. Col. Blaisdell has provided against this objectionable feature, and in the absence of boards or shingles, has improvised a very excellent substitute in the form of broad oaken staves, about six or eight inches in width and three feet in length. These will render the roofs completely water-tight. The buildings are calculated to contain each an entire company, and are furnished at the sides with berths arranged upon the steamboat plan, each berth to contain two men. Two large log fireplaces in each building supply the heat.

Several seizures of liquors have been made by the officers of the Eleventh at the houses of civilians residing in the neighborhood. The sale of the article is strictly interdicted in this department of the army, by order of Gen. Hooker, but it is nevertheless smuggled into the neighborhood of the soldiers by the residents and temporary traders who are permitted to trade outside the lines of the camp. It is sold under various disguises, such as "Fever and Ague Cordial," "Stomach Bitters," "Pain Killer," &c., &c., &c., besides the open and unmistakable label "Old Rye Whisky." One of the sutlers of this division has, within a few days, been broken of his commission and discharged for furnishing the soldiers with liquors.

The weather for the past few days has been much colder than hitherto, although but little ice has yet formed in the river. The steamer which came down from Washington yesterday encountered considerable ice between that city and Alexandria. There is but little below the latter place.

ARGUS.

The Canadian Press and People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Toronto *Leader* of this morning notices your observations of the 1st inst., and says the charge that a writer on that paper is in the pay of Jeff. Davis is "unworthy of notice!" Well, be it so. If he is *not* paid, it is, at least, certain he is well deserving of his *hire*, for he does his work with *a will*. Nothing could be more clear and palpable than that, for now, over twelve months, the *Leader* has done everything in its power, impliedly, to exalt the cause of the Southern slaves, and depreciate the North. This is notorious to the meanest capacity. And, Sir, there are facts with regard to this writer—*acknowledged* facts—which go far, were every day's issue of the paper not sufficient, to justify the conclusion you have arrived at.

The writer has been a great many years connected with the Press in Britain, in Canada, and in the United States. He has written alike for the most ultra on the Liberal and Tory or Conservative sides, for a consideration, and was, in each case, apparently equally and earnest, and at home, and his political gyrations to either side equally sudden and unpremeditated; he bounded from "Chartism" to "High Toryism," with an agility which, if it said little for principle, said a great deal for cleverness and adaptability.

In Canada he has been connected with, and written in the interest of, ultra Toryism, and ultra Clear-Grittism; and some two years ago, at a public meeting in this city, moved a resolution for "annexation to the United States," *pure et simple!* He was on the staff of the Washington *Union* and the Washington *Republican*—a *paid* writer for the "Breckinridge Committee" in the late Presidential campaign. A year ago, and for some months later, he was the Washington "own" correspondent of the *Leader*—of which he is, at the present, editor *pro tem.*—and in that capacity wrote, almost daily, letters *very* strongly censuring, vituperating and slandering the North, while words of sympathy and encouragement were never wanting for the poor Southerners in their struggles to "secure their *independence!*" For many months past, I need not tell you, or any other intelligent reader of this paper, that it has very strongly been *pro* South and *anti* North. Therefore, if there is no "*pay*," no consideration, no remembering of the "butler or the baker" of Pharoah, in any way where Pharoah comes to his Kingdom of "peace and quiet," Jeff. and his advisers will assuredly prove themselves very *ungrateful*. Sir Robert Walpole, it was who said "all men had their price." Well, if Mr. Sheppard's price—as Jeff. Davis's agent here—is not just so many cents per line, there may possibly be *other* "casual advantages" looming in the distance. Who knows?

But it would be well for the people of the Northern States to discriminate betwen the Toronto *Leader* and *the people* of Canada. As a *whole*, the people of this Provice have no adverse feeling to their cousins of the free States, and they have *no sympathy* with Slavery or its abettors.

And, Sir, it should be borne in mind, oftener than it is, that the dozen of Grubb-street penny-a-liners, briefless barristers and beneficeless curates who *do* the London *Times*, are not just "the people of Great Britain;" that Mr. James Gordon Bennett and his myrmidons are *not* "the people of the United States," nor the Toronto *Leader* or its writers, "the *people* of Canada," any more than the celebrated three "Tooley-street tailors," in Mr. Canning's time, were "*We*, the people of England."

The *people* of Canada are loyal subjects of the British Crown; but it is alike their inclination and their interest to live in peace and amity with the great people of the great nation on the other side of the lakes. I am, Sir, yours, &c., A CANADIAN.

Toronto, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

Rifled Cannon and Projectiles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive a proposition has been offered by Col. Lefferts, (in command of the Seventh Regiment,) to drill his men to artillery practice in one of the forts of the harbor, to qualify them to serve as officers in the Army. So far, so good.

Allow me to suggest an amendment to his plan, which is to make this practice on land, rather than upon water. I think the United States or State Government should select suitable shooting grounds, (convenient to water communication,) measured and staked out, where inventors of new cannon and projectiles could have their projects tested before some capable military officer in command of a squad of soldiers, sufficient in number to man one of our largest guns, with the view to qualify them as gunners for artillery, in conjunction with those drilled under Col. Lefferts. While practicing with new inventions, they would be perfecting themselves in the art of gunnery, as well as assisting to bring forward many new and useful improvements. When the first men were fully drilled, send them into service, and fill their places with recruits.

It is with cannon that our battles are to be fought and won. We know of scores of new cannon and projectiles already made and lying idle from the fact that there are no grounds where the cannon can be proved or guns to be had to try projectiles. We know of no European Government that has not an arrangement of the kind. There are no suitable grounds in this country to practice with ordnance.

Firing upon water affords no satisfaction to an experimentor with projectiles. He might as well dump them off the dock. He wishes to reclaim them to determine their merit or defect, and to ascertain by true measurement their range and deflection. Inventors are almost invariably men of limited means, and cannot afford the expense of preparing grounds and necessary expenditure attending the trial.

Why have Dahlgren, Ames and Parrott been so successful in bringing forward new and useful inventions in ordnance? Is it that they possess more inventive genius than all others, or because that they have had facilities afforded them by Government to perfect their plans? Another discouragement to projectors is the delay attending an application for a trial. In Russia you can make an application to the Minister of War; he gives you a letter to the chief of the staff, who assembles the Ordnance Board, and you can have your trial the following day.

Much has been said for and against breech-loading rifled cannon. It is the opinion of our best informed military officers that breech-loaders will ultimately supersede muzzle-cannon for field purposes. There has undoubtedly been very great improvements made of late in our large ship and siege guns, but not so in light field artillery. It was the policy of the notorious rebel Floyd, with a view to save our 6 and 12-pound bronze guns, to increase the calibre by boring, say a 6-pounder from 3.67 to 3.80 inches, and rifling them, thereby weakening a gun originally designed to carry a 6-pound round shot, and substituting a conical ball of twice the calibre of the bore, which must weigh fifteen or sixteen pounds, adding to this already overstrained gun the friction caused by the expansive heel of the projectile, which is of itself equal to the strain acquired to eject a 6-pound ball for which the gun was originally designed to carry. Although a brass gun will not readily burst, still this excessive fatigue soon strains the piece to that extent that it is unfit for use.

This we conceive to be very doubtful economy, when we consider that the metal in this same gun weighing 884 pounds would make three breech-loading cannon, which would throw a ball with greater range, and more accuracy of aim, with one-half the powder, and could be discharged twice to the muzzle-loader's once.

Add to this the economy in men and horses required to transport the different guns and ammunition, and you have a saving more than equal to the first cost of the old guns.

Napoleon effected more at Solferino and Magenta with his light 4-pound rifled ordnance, than has been shown from any ponderous field pieces. Another serious objection to our bronze guns is that their calibre is at least one-third larger than is necessary to eject a projectile of equal weight from a breech-loader, consequently has to displace much more atmosphere, which lessens their range in the same ratio. A projectile properly made and slugged in a breech-loading gun can be made to rotate during its entire flight, and in no case shed its expansive metal, and with more accuracy of aim than is possible from the best muzzle-loading piece.

There is not one out of ten of all the projectiles for muzzle-loading guns which rotate to its object; it consequently loses its accuracy of aim, and a shell fails to explode upon striking.

WEST POINT.

Letters to the Rebel States.

The following, from a letter to the Postmaster of New-York, by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, says Holbrook's *Mail*, may serve as an answer to numerous inquiries we receive on this subject:

"The facilities afforded by sending letters to the rebel States under a flag of truce are not intended, and cannot be permitted, to cover general correspondence, as it would impose a labor upon the Commanding General at Fortress Monroe, the performance of which would be wholly incompatible with the discharge of his more important military duties, but only the correspondence of such prisoners as may be held by the United States or their enemies, and the families of such as may be prisoners in the rebel States or United States.

Such letters, properly prepaid, may be forwarded direct to Old Point Comfort from your office.

The arrangement is for the accommodation of prisoners on both sides.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General."

A Spunky Rebel.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 3.

One of the prisoners now at Fort Warren, managed to escape about the time they were sent here from Fort Lafayette. He enlisted in the navy under an assumed name, in the hope of being placed upon a vessel from which he could escape, and join his friends at the South. Finding that his chances of success in this project was small, and not wishing to serve against the Confederate States, he revealed his true name, and the fact that he had escaped from custody, whereupon he was sent to Fort Warren.

Col. Dimmick had an interview with him, and told him that he might have the same privileges as the other prisoners if he would give his parole of honor not to attempt to escape again. The man hesitated a moment, and then frankly replied: "No, Colonel, I cannot do it; if I make the promise I shall feel bound by it; but really, I cannot consent to give up the right to escape if an opportunity occurs." The Colonel told the man that if he did not give his parole, he should put him where escape would be impossible, but he remained firm, and is now in close confinement.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 11, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81.Cou.	91¼	1075	Erie Railway	35⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s '74.Cou.	80	350	do..........b30	36
16,500	Oreg.W.L.½yrly	85	233	do	35⅝
10,000	Ill. Canal Reg.B	79	150	do..........b10	35⅜
5,000	Ill. War Loan	78	50	do..........b10	35⅜
5,000	do	78⅜	450	do	35⅞
1,000	Tenn.State 6s, '90	43½	200	do	35¾
4,000	do	43¾	350	do..........b60	36¼
22,000	Misiouri State 6s	42¾	150	do..........b60	36
10,000	do..........b30	42¾	230	Hud. Riv. R.	39⅜
2,000	do	42⅞	50	do	39⅝
40,000	do	42½	100	do..........b10	40
55,000	do..........b30	43	50	do..........b15	40
5,000	do..........s10	42½	100	do..........b30	40
1,000	do	42¾	6	do	39½
4,000	M. 6's iss. to H. & St. J. R.	47½	600	Harlem R. Pref.	32
10,000	do	48	100	do	31¾
1,000	Min. S., 8 ℔c.Bd.	77	800	do..........b30	32
35,000	Br. City W. Loan	98¼	125	Reading R.	37
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	95	150	Harlem R.	13¼
6,000	E. R. 3d m. bds.'83	91	250	do	13⅜
1,000	Har. 1st mtg. bds.	99½	100	do..........b10	13½
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ℔c. 1st mtg., S. F. C. bds.	96	600	do..........b30	13½
5,000	N. Ia 1st mtg.	88	400	Mich. Cen. R.	51
1,000	Mich. So., s.f. bds.	83	30	do	50¾
6,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	200	do..........b30	51¼
1,000	T. H. & Al. 1st M.	80	50	do..........b10	51
4,000	do	81	360	M. So. & N. I. R.	21
5,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	39½	50	do	21¼
3,000	Han & St.J.R. B	29	100	do..........b10	21¼
1,000	D.L.&L.W R.1M.	101	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	42¾
1,000	D.L.&L.W. 2d M.	89	50	do..........b30	42¾
5,000	Mil.& P.DuC.1 M	85	50	do..........b30	42⅞
2,000	G. & Ch. 2d M. Bs	98	86	do	42¼
7	Bank of N. York	88	150	do	42
5	Bank of Commerce	77	50	do	42½
83	Am. Ex. Bank	80	255	Panama Railroad	113
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90½	100	do..........b30	113½
35	do	91	10	Illinois C. R. Scrip	63½
450	Pacific Mail St. Co.	99	100	do..........b60	63¾
150	do	99½	70	Clev. & Pitts. R.	16
325	do	99⅛	28	Clev., Col.& Cin. R.	107
200	do..........s10	99	40	do	107¼
18	do	98¾	250	Galena & Chicago R	67¾
100	do..........b30	99½	100	do..........b30	68
100	Nicaragua Tran.Co.	2⅜	100	do..........b10	68
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¾	500	Clev. & Toledo R.	37
250	do..........b30	83¾	400	do	37⅛
450	do	83⅜	800	do	37¼
200	do..........b10	83½	200	do..........b10	37¼
520	do	83⅝	100	do..........b30	37⅜
50	do..........s30	83⅞	40	do	37⅛
100	do..........b30	83⅝	1,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	53½
50	do..........b10	83⅜	65	do	53⅝
150	do..........s10	83½	300	do..........b30	53⅞
50	do..........s30	83⅛	100	do..........b30	54
650	do	83⅛	200	do	53⅝
99	Erie R. Pref.	57½	133	Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	58¾
150	do..........b30	57¾	10	M. & P. D. C. 1st P.	82
100	do..........b15	57¾	50	do.....2d Pref.	63
200	do	57⅛	50	do	62½
100	do..........b30	57½	29	do	62¼
			50	B. & S. L. R. R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90	50	Erie Railway	35
9,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	150	do..........b30	35⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.	90⅝	100	do..........b30	35⅛
5,000	Missouri State 6s.	42⅝	150	do	35⅛
5,000	do..........b30	42⅞	50	do	35⅜
20,000	do..........b30	43	100	Erie R. Pref.	57¼
2,000	Ill. War Loan	78¾	100	do	57½
2,000	N. C. State 6s	61	100	Harlem Railroad	13¼
7,000	E.R.3d M. Bds,'83	91	100	Harlem R. Pref.	32
5,000	L. E. &W. 1 M. B.	76½	465	Mich. Central R.	51
10,000	L.E.&W.2d M.Bs.	52½	50	do..........b30	51¼
17,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	39⅞	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	21
1,000	Mich. So.SgFdBs	84	150	do	21½
2,000	do	84⅛	250	Mich.So.&N.I.G.S.	42⅜
2,000	Ill. Central R. B.	89¾	100	do..........b30	42⅜
5	Bank of Commerce	79	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63⅜
5	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	91¼	50	do..........b30	64
50	Pacific M. S. Co s30	98¾	650	Clev. & Tol. R.	37⅜
200	N. Y. Central R.	83	100	do..........b30	37⅞
300	do..........s30	83	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	53⅜
300	Hud. River R.	40	175	Chic. B. & Q. R.	59
50	do	39⅞	20	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pf.	63
50	do	39⅞			

Saturday, Jan. 11—P. M.

There was a very large business at buoyant prices done at the Stock Exchange to-day. The printed list of sales is one of the largest of the present Winter season. The demand for nearly all descriptions ran unusually strong through the early part of the day. As the advance in prices was large and sudden, affording a good profit to many of the *Bull* speculators, there was a free disposition among some of them to realize, and later in the day the market fell off a fraction on nearly all the prominent Railway Shares and also on Government Stocks, closing about as follows:

New-York Central	82¾	Pacific	99
Erie	34¾	Panama	113
Toledo	37¼	Illinois Central	63⅜
Galena	67¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	90
Rock Island	53¾	Missouris	42⅜

The price of Gold fell off 1 ℔ cent. to-day, closing 102⅞@103 ℔ cent. Exchange also fell off to 113½@114 ℔ cent. The Hamburg and Liverpool steamers carried out $720,000 in Bullion.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	87	American Exchange	80
Merchants	80	Metropolitan	81
Tradesmen's	85	Shoe and Leather	75
Fulton	120	Continental	71
State of New-York	70	St. Nicholas	70
Commerce	75	Park	90

There is a further and very considerable rise in the Railway Mortgages, and the demand is quite general in the leading descriptions. The following bids were made:

N. Y. Cen. sevens,'64	101	Mich So. 7 ℔ cent. firsts	86½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. As. Bs.	63
N.Y. Cen. sev's,con.'76	103	Northern Ia. firsts	88
Erie firsts, '68	106	N. Ia. Goshen Line	83
Erie seconds, ext., '64	99	M. S. & N.Ia. s.f. 7 ℔c.	82
Erie seconds, '79	101	Ill Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	90
Erie thirds, '83	91	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	81
Erie fourths, '80	79	T.H.&A. sec'ds, 8℔c.'	37
Erie fifths, 83	73	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	84
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts	74½	Chi. & N. W. firsts.2d s.	39¼
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Hudson seconds, s. f.'85	99	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Hudson thirds, '75	79	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Hudson convert. '67	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem firsts, '69–73	99	L. E. & Wabash firsts	76
Harlem seconds, '64	94½	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	50
Harlem thirds, '68	73½	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69–72	91	Lack. & West. bonds	92½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c.'82	96¼	Cleve. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	80
Chi.,B.& Q.firsts	93		

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $516,955, including $184,000 for Customs, and $8,724 on account of the Loan; payments, $859,311, including redeemed 6 per cent. notes; balance this afternoon, $3,783,487.

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of December were as follows:

1860	$95,009 39
1861	90,884 13
Decrease	$4,125 26

The Union Dime Savings' Bank has declared a dividend of 6 ℔ cent. per annum on all deposits of $500 and under, and 5 ℔ cent. on larger amounts, payable on and after the 20th inst.

According to the annual statement of the Sugar Trade of the United States, prepared by the editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* the receipts into the country of foreign unrefined Sugar, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, were 242,908 tons, and the consumption of this description was 241,420 tons; against receipts in 1860 of 341,532 tons, and consumption 296,950 tons. The total consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in 1861 was 363,819 tons, against total consumption in 1860 of 415,281 tons, being a decrease of over 11⅞ ℔ cent. The causes that operated to diminish the consumption in the Atlantic States were not felt in force on the Pacific, and the estimates of the consumption of California, do not vary much from those of last year, and may be stated at 8,000 tons, making the total consumption raw Sugar of all kinds 411,659 tons, against a total consumption in 1860 of 464,673 tons, being a decrease in the consumption of 1861, as compared with 1860, of say 53,000 tons, or 11 41-100 ℔ cent. The yield of Maple Sugar was again large, though we believe not so large as in the Winter and Spring of 1860; as near as can be ascertained, about 26,000 tons were gathered the past year from the maple tree. The receipts at this port direct of foreign unrefined Sugar for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, were 176,797 tons, against an import in 1860 of 224,215 tons; in 1859, 177,312 tons; in 1858, 163,134 tons; in 1857, 161,492 tons; in 1856, 171,156 tons, and in 1855, 126,844 tons—and the consumption of Foreign descriptions in 1861 was 171,544 tons, against a consumption in 1860 of 199,432 tons; in 1859, 159,627 tons; in 1858, 159,252 tons; in 1857, 143,892 tons; in 1856, 161,455 tons, and in 1855, 121,356 tons—while the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic in 1861 was 183,855 tons, against a total consumption in 1860 of 213,235 tons; in 1859, 190,135 tons; in 1858, 185,801 tons, and in 1857, 147,810 tons, being a decrease in the consumption of 1861, as compared with 1860, of 29,380 tons, or 13 92-100 ℔ cent. The editors remark:

> "Extreme uncertainty hangs over the future, and in the present position of National affairs, no reliable estimate can be offered with regard to the probable wants of the country for the current year; the industrial interests are adversely affected by the deplorable events now passing; the effect on the consumption, of the present high tariff, is yet to be seen, though it cannot but diminish, to a considerable extent, the demand that has hitherto prevailed. The Louisiana crop, that has in former years occupied so prominent a position in our calculations, is not available, and it is very doubtful when it will be accessible—the latest accounts that we have received from that quarter justify us in the belief that the yield will be a very large one, not less than 400,000 hhds., (which is about 150@160,000 tuns in excess of the wants of that region,) and of excellent quality; when this large quantity is released from its present duress, be the period near or remote, effected by force of arms or otherwise, it cannot but have a most important effect upon the value of the article, to be felt not only in our own markets, but to a greater or less degree in those foreign markets whence we derive our usual supplies.
>
> The crop of Cuba, Porto Rico, and most of the other West India Islands, now being made, will, according to present prospects, be a full average one, and those producing countries will be abundantly able to make good the serious deficiency that we shall experience in the withholding of the domestic crop. That portion of the Western States that has hitherto drawn their supplies from New-Orleans, *via* the Mississippi River, will at least, for the present, be compelled to supply their wants from the Atlantic ports, and it seems highly probable that the quantity of foreign Sugar needed in 1862, will be as large or larger than the past or any former year.
>
> Notwithstanding the general falling off in the sale of Sugars, the demand for clarified has been fully equal to that of last year; and though the largest refinery at the West has been idle, the deficiency has been more than compensated by the larger consumption of Molasses for refining, here and at the eastward. We have taken some pains to ascertain, as near as possible, the quantity of Sugar made from Molasses the past year, and we estimate the total at 13,840 tons, yielded from 62,000 hhds. Molasses. Refiners still complain that Cuba Molasses is getting less and less desirable for their purpose, planters being able, by improved machinery, &c., to obtain from their Syrups more of their saccharine properties than in former years."

Consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane sugar, for the Year ending Dec. 31.

Year.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.
1861	241,420	122,399	363,819
1860	296,950	118,331	415,281
1859	239,034	192,150	431,184
1858	244,758	143,634	388,402
1857	241,765	30,000	280,765
1856	255,292	123,468	378,760
1855	192,604	185,148	377,752
1854	150,854	234,444	385,298
1853	200,610	172,379	373,989
1852	196,558	118,659	315,217

Average increase for the above ten years, 1 54-100 ℔ cent.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

A Sketch of the Excise Laws of Great Britain—Their History and Nature.

As the experience of European nations has proved that internal taxes on articles of general consumption are a reliable source of revenue, and may be so apportioned and collected as to benefit rather than to impoverish the industrial resources of the people, these taxes, which are known as excise duties, will probably occupy an important place in the new revenue laws which the war for the Union has rendered necessary. Every true patriot must desire that these new taxes should be distributed so as to press as lightly as possible on the country, and since we have not, like the Monarchies of the Old World, any obstinate long-established prejudices to combat, nor any relics of exploded unscientific systems of taxation to clear away we may hope at once to inaugurate a fiscal system which shall be in accordance with those great principles which the latest teachings of the science of taxation demonstrate to be the best for the people and the most productive to the Government.

It is, however, desirable, with a view to avoid mistakes and to command the largest benefit from experience, that we should know what methods foreign nations have found to be the wisest for raising a revenue. And prominent among these fiscal schemes we we find the species of taxes of which we propose now to give some general account. In England, the first recorded attempt to impose excise duties was made in 1626, when a Commission under the Great Seal was appointed to report on the methods adopted for raising internal taxes in France, Holland and other countries. The political atmosphere of England was, however, black with portentous clouds, presaging the storm of furious discord which shortly afterwards burst upon the nation. Parliament remonstrated with the Government, and the project of levying excise duties was abandoned. A few years later, when the civil war was raging and means were required to carry on the struggle against the King, the chiefs of the popular party began to look with favor on the plans formerly proposed by the Royal Commissioners. Accordingly, in 1643, the belligerent Parliament passed an ordinance for levying excise duties on the makers and venders of ale, beer and other favorite national beverages. When the Royal standard was again triumphant, and Charles II. was placed on the throne, the tax was found to be so productive and so economically collected, that it was continued, and the regulations for its management which were established by Cromwell, in 1657, have survived with little modification, to the present time; though the number of commodities on which the tax is levied has been alternately enlarged or contracted, in conformity with the will of the people or the exigencies of the government.

While in England excise duties are thus of comparatively modern origin, they are among the most ancient of all taxes except such as consist of personal services or of tribute and contributions in kind. In one form or another, they have existed in all modern and in nearly all ancient nations. At Rome, they were established by Augustus, and consisted, as Tacitus states, of a levy of one per cent. on all articles, great and small, which were sold by auction or in the public market. This tax resembled, in the manner of its assessment and collection, the *octrois* or town dues, exacted to this day in Paris and several large cities of Europe. Tiberius and the other successors of the first Roman Emperor, continued and developed this plan for increasing the public revenue. The disruption of the Empire, however, destroyed all the established fiscal arrangements, and the introduction of the feudal system taxed the people chiefly in personal services. This system was, however, throughout Europe, gradually overthrown by the march of civilization. Money payments were at length universally substituted for homage and service. The growth of cities, the development of trade, and the establishment of standing armies by Charles VII., of France, and afterwards by other European monarchs, combined to break the spirit and dissolve the power of the feudal aristocracy, and thus enabled the centralized governments both to restore a regular plan of administration and to enforce that system of pecuniary contribution which has ever since been relied on for the supply of the various national exchequers.

Spain was almost the first nation to impose excise duties after the troubles of the middle ages had subsided. These taxes were called *alcavala* and were both excessive and injudiciously distributed. Originally they consisted of an exaction of ten per cent. on all commodities, whether raw or manufactured, as often as they were sold. The impost was assessed on the selling price, and was soon increased to 14 per cent. These exorbitant duties operated most disastrously, and contributed, with other causes, to crush the power and to destroy the industry of Spain. The thriving manufacturers of Castile and the other provinces subjected to so paralyzing an influence, were gradually ruined by it, and Ustariz, Ulloa and Campomanez, who were Spanish writers of the highest credit, agree with all modern historians and political economists that it was to exemption from the absurdly exorbitant inequalities of this tax that the flourishing industry of Catalonia and Valencia, prior to the French Revolution, was chiefly to be ascribed.

In 1438 a wiser system of excise duties was adopted by some of the German States at the Diet of Leipsic. It was in France, however, that the most perfect and elaborate excise system first became general, and these French plans were adopted and improved in Holland soon after that country established a Republican form of government. So satisfactory was the operation and so gentle the pressure of these taxes, that Sir Arthur Young attributes "chiefly to their stimulating and economical influence, the enormous growth of Dutch industry and resources, under burdens of which no other European Power had any experience." For, says this eminent writer, "the excise duties have always proved by much the fairest, the most equal, and the least burdensome of all taxes; they are paid voluntarily; not a shilling is contributed but in proportion to free consumption. Hence they were adopted and their advantages fully realized, as we have seen by the Dutch, who have been deservedly esteemed the wisest nation in Europe, in all matters of taxation." Without going so far as Sir Arthur Young is inclined to do, but attributing to the frugality, industry, liberal policy and vast mercantile marine of Holland, together with the advantages of situation and the prodigious accumulation of its capital, their full share in producing its unexampled prosperity, we cannot refuse to concede to its system of taxation a considerable influence in enabling an unfertile, insalubrious country, not larger than the State of Connecticut, with a population less than that of modern London, to maintain wars of tedious duration with the most powerful monarchies, to lend hundreds of millions to foreigners, and to expend immense sums in works of utility and ornament at home.

The influence of the Dutch King, William III., after his accession in 1689 to the throne of England, is believed to have contributed to modify the existing excise system by the introduction of various expedients which had worked so well in Holland. These innovations, however, met with the resistance to which most of the plans of this sagacious, reticent and unpopular monarch were exposed, and the projected improvements were not fully engrafted on the excise system established by Cromwell till after the accession of the Walpole Administration to power. After that time the excise impost continued to gain ground, and for a long series of years continued to furnish nearly half the entire revenue of the British Government. The following table shows the amount produced by these taxes during several years between 1744 and the present time:

GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
1744	$18,770,360	1848	$75,150,195
1786	27,700,570	1849	74,929,325
1808	99,339,570	1850	76,711,035
1820	131,823,510	1851	71,380,418
UNITED KINGDOM.		1852	74,175,364
1827	104,976,610	1853	76,088,621
1830	93,221,975	1854	80,640,215
1834	84,356,460	1855	81,947,430
1837	72,590,710	1856	90,368,886
1840	63,038,830	1857	87,360,000
1844	72,254,515	1858	89,830,000
1845	73,108,505	1859	95,205,000
1846	74,968,910	1860	95,345,000
1847	69,557,540		

Judge Blackstone, speaking in his Commentaries of the excise duties, tells us that, notwithstanding their productiveness, their equal pressure on the people, their low cost of collection, and the imperceptible manner in which they are paid to the Government, still, "from the first original to the present time, their very name has been odious to the people of England." This most singular and irrational popular prejudice has its origin partly in the fact that the duties were first imposed by a revolutionary Government on the luxuries which were prized by the masses of the people; partly in the recalcitrant dislike of an insular nation for what seemed to be a foreign, odious scheme for curtailing their harmless enjoyments; but more in resentment at the arbitrary powers and inquisitorial interference which were indispensable for the assessment and collection of the numerous excise taxes which were at first imposed. The Dutch had submitted to these oppressive restrictions without a murmur. Sir William Temple mentions that in his time—and taxes were greatly increased afterward—one fish sauce in common use in Holland paid directly to the Government no fewer than thirty different duties; and it was a common saying in Amsterdam that every dish of fish brought to table was paid for seven times—to the fisherman once, and six times to the State. In England, such an oppressive multiplication of duties was found to be not only offensive to the people, but unproductive to the Government. Accordingly, the least important of the excise duties have been from time to time repealed, and at present the prevailing opinion is that these imposts have been too much reduced, and that to court a weak popularity, as well as to pacify the temporary clamor of the people, several internal taxes, which would yield a large revenue if laid sufficiently low, and collected with judgment and care, have been unnecessarily surrendered during the past half century, to the unavoidable and excessive increase of direct taxation on property and income. Among the taxes thus injudiciously repealed, mention has been specially made of those levied on leather, salt, candles, beer, glass, paper, and many other commodities, in some of which our Government might probably find valuable sources of revenue.

The following table shows the relative productiveness of the principal excise duties in Great Britain for the years 1832, 1845, 1850 and 1860 as stated in the various Parliamentary returns:

	1832.	1845.	1850.	1860.
Auctions	$1,136,175	$433,590	$—	$—
Bricks	1,626,280	2,809,365	—	—
Cabs	—	—	396,040	—
Candles	215,785	—	—	—
Glass	2,862,165	314,685	—	—
Hops	1,471,625	1,268,235	1,595,865	348,835
Licenses	4,466,760	5,346,690	5,550,875	7,725,485
Malt	24,125,645	24,575,020	26,956,610	28,967,272
Paper	3,780,695	3,794,910	4,264,980	—
Railways	—	—	1,256,025	—
Soap	5,832,695	4,817,580	5,827,805	—
Spirits	25,815,890	28,796,215	29,541,915	48,921,568
Stages	—	—	977,900	—
Chicory	—	—	—	5,834

A very limited acquaintance with the elementary principles of the science of taxation will suffice to show the truth of the opinion which, as we have said, is held by eminent political economists, that had not an unfortunate ambition in successive Governments to gain political adherents led to undue subservience to popular prejudices, and obscured the view of several important national interests, most of the excise duties which have been repealed since the reform bill gave more power to the masses of the people, might with advantage to the national prosperity have been wholly or in part retained. For though some of the commodities which are charged with excise duties in England are better suited than others to yield public revenue, still it is claimed with much appearance of justice that none of these modern duties can be fairly objected to on principle, or because of any injurious interference with the processes of manufacture and the development of trade. On the contrary such taxes, if fixed at a low, easy rate, and assessed by simple, intelligible rules, promote production, stimulate invention, and encourage the habits of saving. The improvements resulting from these two causes enable additional burdens to be borne, if necessary; so that the revenue will be continuously increased so long as the arts are progressive. For any invention or discovery which facilitates the production of commodities and reduces their value enriches the manufacturers, adds to the wealth of the country, and enables individuals to spare a larger sum for the use of the Government. Thus, Governments have the same interest as the people in whatever tends to facilitate or to lessen the expense of production, and history proves that however incredible it may at first sight appear, a moderate amount of taxation, if judiciously enforced, creates a new ability in the nation to bear it; so that every well-apportioned addition to the public burdens becomes the cause of a proportional development of the industry of the people. To the desire of *rising* in the world, which is a universal incentive to labor, the pressure of taxation, when not arbitrary or immoderate, superadds the fear of being cast down to a lower station; and the combined action of the two principles produces results that could not be brought about by the unassisted operations of either. Thus, the most heavily-taxed countries have often been the richest, the most inventive and the most prosperous.

On the other hand, as we have shown, exorbitant or ill-apportioned taxes exhaust the national resources and destroy industry, instead of stimulating it. For instance, in the case of Spain, an unequal exorbitant scheme of taxation swallowed up the whole earnings of an industrial section of the community, after the purchase of necessaries. The destruction of the hope and the consumption of the means of rising in the world, crushed the laborer, took away his most powerful motive to industry and frugality, and consigned him to despair. This important principle receives further confirmation from the more recent history of Holland. At the beginning of the last century, the commercial superiority of the Dutch Republic began to decline. The growth of commerce and navigation in other countries diminished the resources of the Dutch, while the exigencies of their Government compelled an increase of taxation. Both these changes operated to disturb the former equitable adjustment of the public burdens. The Dutch ships ceased to enjoy the exclusive privilege of conducting the carrying trade of Europe. Thus, by the operation of natural causes, and without any fault of their own, they lost the wealth, the prestige and the power they had so long monopolized. For as soon as other nations became possessed of a mercantile marine, they were able to do for themselves what had previously been done for them by their more ingenious and enterprising neighbors.

These facts throw some light on the vexed question—so fundamental in the science of taxation—as to whence the revenue paid to Government really is taken, and out of what fund it is paid. Locke in England, with Quesnay and his followers in France and Italy, contended that all taxes, however imposed, fall ultimately on land. This erroneous opinion proceeded from their belief that agriculture is the only productive species of industry, whereas it is now universally admitted by political economists that labor spent in agriculture is no more productive than that devoted to commerce or to manufactures. The truth is that all taxes must be ultimately paid either from the aggregate income of the citizens or from their accumulated capital. Where, as in England, the revenue is almost equally derived from the income of all classes of the people without consuming the capital of the country, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce, flourish side by side, and the country grows in wealth and power. But if one class of citizens be unduly taxed, as was the case with the manufacturers of Spain, that class will inevitably disappear, and the nation will lose the proportion of its wealth which could have been derived from the products of their labor and skill. Moreover, in cases where, as in modern Holland, there arises from decaying trade a general diminution of the national income taxes, the amount of which formerly pressed but lightly will become injurious. The operations of this principle is steady and uniform. As falling bodies hasten with a constantly and rapidly increasing velocity, so, a system of taxation which consumes capital never fails to multiply pauperism and distress in a geometrical proportion. For it destroys alike the ability and the means of reproduction. Hence every scheme for raising a revenue for Government purposes requires to be carefully adjusted and harmonized to the changing exigencies of the nation, and whenever the burden of taxation is not compensated by some increase of production, or by some economical saving, every dollar paid in taxes must diminish the national capital, which is the only fund available for the support of industry; consequently it must at the same time lessen the national income, which is the only fund out of which taxes can be permanently paid. Thus the means of future production will be encroached on, and as has happened to so many once prosperous nations, the country will begin to retrograde.

It is true that in this country our taxes have been so light, and our industrial interests so prosperous and rapid in their development, that an increase of revenue in every way adequate to our National wants can be raised by judicious means, without danger of inflicting the smallest injury on our agricultural, manufacturing or commercial classes. Still, it must be remembered, that no tax is so light as not to diminish the enjoyments and to increase the toil of the masses of our industrial citizens; and one great advantage of excise duties is, that they allow the people to tax themselves. The payment of every cent contributed is purely voluntary. A man can, by abstaining from any taxed article, escape the impost laid upon it, and when he contributes to the Government, the tax forms a small part of its price, and the amount is so imperceptible that it is scarcely missed. The following table shows the parliamentary statement of the vast amounts derived from the four chief excise duties in England, in the year ending 31st of March, 1859:

		Quantity.	Duty.	Total Amount.
Spirits	gallons	23,198,984	$1 92	$45,868,335
Malt	bushels	42,794,044	65	29,002,569
Hops	pounds	53,125,101	4	2,264,842
Paper	pounds	199,016,820	3	6,530,195

In estimating the amount likely to be derived from any excise duties, it is important to remember that duties which are imposed on the producer or vender of any commodity fall, for the most part, on the consumer, and operate to increase prices, and thus diminish consumption. Hence such taxes are seldom so productive as was anticipated. Moreover, if they are fixed at too high a rate, a heavy premium is offered to illicit transactions and to evasion of the tax, and the consequence is that the revenue suffers, as do also the morals of the people, perjury and similar crimes becoming frequent. Where a permanent income is required, the old principle of distributing excise duties was to give them as broad a basis as possible, and to apportion them among a variety of different commodities. In England this principle has, in recent legislation, been discarded to a considerable extent in the excise duties, but especially in those on imports where it had always been regarded as an important and indispensable safeguard.

The experiment which England is now trying consists in selecting a few articles of very general consumption, and making these bear the whole charge of customs and excise duties. What other mischievous consequences this new plan may hereafter produce is uncertain. It has, however, already increased the income tax, and thus has impaired the power of England to bear an expensive war without considerable financial pressure and some probable national discontent. Where, however, as in the case of our National Government, a great revenue is needed at once, it may probably be the best policy to select a few suitable commodities of very extensive consumption—such, for instance, as spirits, tobacco, &c. By moderate duties on such articles, we might perhaps secure the payment of a large amount into the National treasury at a comparatively small cost for assessment and collection. More elaborate schemes of excise duties might be devised and extended hereafter, as the wants of the public treasury might require.

Meanwhile, no patriotic citizen will hesitate to pay cheerfully his share of the expenditure involved in our struggle for national existence. As citizens of the great model Republic, and inheritors of the free institutions for which our fathers bravely fought and nobly suffered, we are bound to defend the flag of our country for ourselves and the generations who shall come after us, so that not a single star shall be lost from the glorious constellation of freedom emblazoned on its ample folds. The whole nation will show their worthiness to live under the freest and most perfect Government with which a people was ever blessed, by meeting honestly every claim, and paying promptly every tax, which the present crisis of our national history may impose upon them.

THE TARIFF.

Specific Duties Reduced to Equivalent Ad Valorem Duties.

The table which is presented below will show at a glance the rates of *ad valorem* duty equivalent to the specific duty levied on some of the principal articles imported. The table has been very carefully prepared from the invoices at the Custom-house, and may be relied on for its correctness. It is necessary that members of Congress should understand how the duty levied on any article compares with its value, in order to pass proper revenue laws. This knowledge it might be difficult for many to acquire, and hence we supply the information.

It is difficult to reduce the specific duty levied on many kinds of foreign goods to an equivalent *ad valorem* duty, inasmuch as the value of different invoices of the same kinds of goods may vary greatly, the specified duty, however, remaining the same on all qualities. Thus twenty cents per pound is levied on all kinds of tea, but the value of the different qualities varies. Again, cigars will sometimes weigh much more than at others, on account of the absorption of moisture or the use of green material; consequently a specific duty of sixty cents per pound cannot be reduced to an exactly equivalent *ad valorem* duty. Where the *ad valorem* duty equivalent to the specific duty levied is widely different for different qualities of the same kind of goods, the extremes are given in the table.

Article.	Specific Duty.	Equivalent ad valorem Duty. Per Cent.
Brandy, under 1st proof	$1 25 per gallon	181
Absinthe, 5th pro'f	70c. per gallon	48
Blankets, woolen, value not over 28c. per ℔	6c. ℔ ℔. and 10 ℔ cent	37
Blankets, value over 28c. per ℔. and not over 40c. per ℔	6c. ℔ ℔. and 25 ℔ cent	43
Chickory, ground	2c per ℔	76
Cinnamon	20c. per ℔	67
Cocoa	3c. per ℔	30 to 35
Coffee	5c. per ℔	32 to 49
Cottons	2½c. per square yard	21
Cottons	3½c. per square yard	40
Cottons	2c. ℔ sq. yd., and 10 p. c.	26
Carpeting	50c. per yard	37
Caustic soda	1c. per ℔	32
Cream of tartar	6c. per ℔	24
Figs	5c. per ℔	75
Gin, 1st proof	50c. per gallon	150
Gin, 2d proof	54c. per gallon	145
Hemp, Manilla	$25 per ton	35
Iron chains	1½c. per ℔	41
Iron, pig	$6 per ton	44
Lead, in pigs	1½c. per ℔	39
Liquorice paste	5c. per ℔	44
Molasses	6c. per gallon	27 to 34
Mace	25c. per ℔	86
Pimento	6c. per ℔	160 to 200
Opium	$1 per ℔	25 to 30
Raisins	5c. per ℔	88
Rice	1c. per ℔	24
Cigars	60c. ℔ ℔. and 10 ℔ cent.	32 to 50
Cigars	40c. ℔ ℔. and 10 ℔ cent.	56 to 60
Cigars	20c. ℔ ℔. and 10 ℔ cent.	36
Soda ash	½c. per ℔	29
Steel bars	2c. per ℔	23
Salt, in sacks	18c. per 100 ℔s	68 to 110
Salt, in bulk	12c. per 100 ℔s	128
Sugar	2½c. per ℔	49 to 59
Sugar, clayed, &c.	3c. per ℔	48 to 51
Tartaric acid	10c. per ℔	24
Tea	20c. per ℔	40 to 63
Woolens	25c. p. c. and 12c. per ℔	33 to 35
Whisky	61c. per gallon	98
Whisky	47c. per gallon	76

The Proposed Paper Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit one of your constant readers to make a few remarks, through your columns, on an article, with the above caption, published in your issue of this day, over the signature "K."

The writer goes into a full explanation of Mr. Chase's proposed plan of paper currency, which, in fact, is very similar to the New-York General Banking System, only substituting *National* bonds for *State* stocks as the security to be deposited for the Bank issues. I fully coincide with "K." in all he says relative to the entire security and benefit of a currency founded on United States Bonds: "this security *is the highest known to the Government*—it is the pledge of its own bonds—it is its own contract to pay the money." But I think this currency should be issued upon a plan different from that proposed by Mr. Chase. He will require the funds for use before the Banks can make the necessary sale of their present securities, (so far as the New-York Banks are concerned,) and prepare themselves to make the payments for the United States Bonds. His *cash* indebtedness is now said to exceed $100,000,000, and this would probably be doubled before the necessary arrangements could be entered into by so large a number of institutions, many of whom may not desire to operate upon that plan. I think the banks should not be *compelled* to come into the measure, nor is it necessary they should be. They are now independent of the Government, acting under State laws, and I can see no necessity for interfering with their privileges. Let them have their choice. "K." says: "These bills, thus secured, and rendered easily convertible, should be made legal tender in payment of debts *in the places* where they are respectively issued." This is a short but very pithy sentence. "These bills, thus secured,"—that is, *the notes of individual banks guaranteed by the deposit of United States Bonds*,—"and rendered easily convertible,"—that is, "*redeemable in specie at the respective banks, upon presentation*," *and to* "*be accepted by the Government in payment of all demands, except for duties upon imports*," are to be made "a legal tender" "*in the places where they are respectively issued.*" Then any bank may at any time "*suspend specie payments*" by merely offering *the notes*, and *this*, independently of any other institution. How are you to claim the payment from the Government? Would this be "*a uniform paper currency of nearly equal value in all parts of the country?*" as "K." asserts. You would not convert it into United States Bonds *outside of the place where it was issued*, except at a discount, after the banks had "suspended."

The letter published in your paper, some days since, said to be from Mr. Geo. S. Coe to Moses Taylor, Chairman of the Loan Committee, puts the thing exactly in the right position. "The Government *has no resource but to pay its creditors in demand notes. Its necessities will imperatively require that these should immediately become the currency of the nation.*" These notes should be a *legal tender everywhere*, and redeemable *on demand in suitable sums*, in the *United States Bonds*, or *at the option of the Government* in specie. This simple proposition meets every difficulty. The creditors will be glad to get them, for they are equal, by law, to coin everywhere, and they have every security proposed by Mr. Chase's bank note proposition *as amended by K., with this advantage*, that you can *get Bonds at par with them everywhere.* They would put an end to all bank suspensions, so far as their *circulation* is concerned, and to all trouble about either *foreign* or *domestic exchanges.* They would be our *money of contract*, gold and silver having become mere metals, like copper or lead—*merchandise.* They would accumulate in bank *collections*, and be paid out by them, or funded, at their pleasure. Offices of discount and deposit would receive them on deposit should banks refuse. The Government would save all interest upon them, while in circulation, and every man who held a five dollar note, would be a public creditor, and interested to support the Government.

The idea of *immediate convertibility into specie* of a circulating medium is obsolete. It was a delusion that has vanished, in consequence of the repeated suspensions that have taken place here. The year 1857 exposed the fallacy also over almost all Europe. It is a mere truism to say that one dollar of specie in the vaults cannot pay from six to fifteen in circulation and deposits. Experience shows that a rise of three per cent. in exchange will, *at any time*, stop all Bank *accommodation*, and probably cause *suspension, as at present.* Why, then, should we grasp at an impossibility, and leave all our business at the mercy of such a mere weathercock as foreign exchange? Population and the business of the world have outrun the production of specie. It no longer can be the standard of value of the world. The nation that soonest abandons it will, in my opinion, be the best off. E. H.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 25 bbls. Ashes, 6,560 bbls. Flour, 38 bbls. and 105 bags Corn Meal, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 1,780 bushels Rye, 455 bushels Barley, 1,780 bushels Oats, 1,810 bushels Malt, 5,121 pkgs. Provisions, 842 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 bbls. at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 847 bbls., including 553 bbls. Pots and 294 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Market quiet; prices somewhat nominal; Western, 31c.@32c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—The demand has been limited; prices exhibit no important change.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, sales having been confined to 70 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COCOA—Sales 250 bags Guayaquil at 18½c.@19c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is very quiet at declining prices. Middling Uplands, 34c.@35c. ℔ ℔.; sales 400 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $19 ℔ ton.

FISH—All kinds have been lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales have been made to-day of 7,500 boxes Canton, No. 1, at $1 67½ ℔ box. Holders now ask $1 75 ℔ box.

FRUIT—An active speculative inquiry prevails for the principal kinds of foreign, including new Layer Raisins at $3 40, old do. do., at $2 90@$3, new Bunch do., at $3 15@$3 20, and old do. do., at $2 50@$2 52½ ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather less active to-day, but prices have not varied remarkably. Holders of desirable lots are not eager to sell. The current receipts are light. The reported sales since our last have been 13,200 bbls., including superfine State $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50 @ $5 60
Extra State	5 70 @ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70 @ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75 @ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95 @ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10 @ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 95 @ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 75 @ $6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 95@$3⅛ for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted very firm; sales 104,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 48; Amber do., $1 43@$1 45; Red Western (Winter,) $1 40@$1 42; Amber Iowa, $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 34; Racine Spring, at $1 32; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 31, ℔ bushel. Corn exhibits no important change; sales 61,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel. Oats continue plenty and depressed, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 81c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel. Sales 14,080 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 2,300 bushels, including Canada, at 75c.@78c.; State at 76c.@80c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate supply and good request, at 85c.@ $1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at steady rates, including new at 17c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ ℔.

HEMP—The transactions in Manilla have been large, opening at 7½c. and closing at 8c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Very light receipts, and a fair amount of sales have been reported during the past week. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. remark: "The activity that characterized the market for Dry Hides last week, has continued unabated during this, and transactions to a large extent have been made at gradually improving prices. Holders have steadily advanced their pretensions, and buyers, both legitimate and speculative, in view of the unsettled state of the finances of the country, have operated freely. Considerable inquiry has been made for Buenos Ayres, but the firmness of holders has restricted sales of this description, the principal operations of the week being confined to Orinoco, and the more common grades of Foreign Hides. Quotations at the close of the week are fully 1c. in advance of those at the commencement, and the market closes firm at the rise, with a tendency to still higher rates. The demand for Wet Salted Hides has been principally a speculative one, but the sales of Domestic Slaughters have been quite large. Prices are more firm, and many holders refuse to sell, unless at a considerable advance. Receipts for the week have been only 2,638 Hides, as follows: 1,094 Curacoa, ex. *Venus*; 400 Tampico, ex. *Fellowcraft*; 449 Havre, ex. *Admiral*, and 575 London, ex. *Amazon*. Imports since 1st inst. have been 3,299 Hides, from foreign ports. Sales for the week have been 82,600 Hides, as follows: 2,650 dry Buenos Buenos Ayres, 20@21℔., 22½c.@24c., less 5 ℔ cent. usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 12℔., 21c., less 4 ℔ cent., usual selection; 1,000 dry Rio Grande, 21℔., 22c., less 4 ℔ cent., usual selection; 16,600 dry Orinoco, 20℔., 20c.@21½c., 6 months, usual selection, part on speculation; 10,250 dry Porto Cabello, 20℔., 19c.@20c., 6 months; 2,900 dry Tampico, 22℔., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 dry Matamoras, 22℔., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 4,200 Dry Truxillo, 16 ℔s., private terms; 1,700 Dry Mexican, [illegible] rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry [illegible], 20 ℔s., 14½c., 6 months, as they run; 1,000 Dry Aspinwall, 17 and 19 ℔s., 18@19c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 6,500 Dry Salted Chili, 30 ℔s., 18c., 6 mos., usual selection, part on speculation; 2,200 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 ℔s., 17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 9,000 Dry Sierra Leone, 11 ℔s., private terms; 7,000 City Slaughter, 60 and 70 ℔s., 6½c.@7¾c. cash, part for export; 1,500 Country Slaughter, 60 and 70 ℔s., 6¾c.@7½c. cash; 3,500 Western Slaughter, 50 and 70 ℔s., 7c.@7½c. cash, part to arrive; 1,500 Washington Slaughter, 80 ℔s., 7½c. cash, for export; 4,500 Wet Salted California, 50 ℔s., private terms, part on speculation; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 ℔s., 10c. cash, part on speculation; 1,000 Wet Salted Montevideo, 50 ℔s., 10c. cash, part on speculation; 75 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 ℔s., 14½c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 222,400, (same time last year, 257,600; year before, 239,600;) and 1,990 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,500 Horse; 3,000 [illegible] Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business in this line during the week, Messrs. Weizel & Weidmeyer review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The market is gradually hardening, and since our last report an advance has been established, for prime tannages, of about 1c. ℔ ℔. all around. The demand is promiscuous, and, to some extent, speculative. *Oak Sole*—The receipts for the week were not extensive. Inquiry fair. Rates have undergone no alteration since our last. Week's receipts of sole leather about 31,000 sides. At Baltimore, the inspections during the year 1861 'foot down' about one-half the number handled within the year previous, and amounted to only 200,424 sides. The average inspections for seven years prior amounted to about 425,000 sides per annum."

LATHS—Eastern are salable at $1 30 ℔ thousand.

METALS—Transactions to-day have been limited; prices have been somewhat unsettled. Holders are generally asking very high rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted less attention to-day, including Common, which is quoted at $6 12½ ℔ 310 ℔s. Nothing doing in Tar or Crude Turpentine. 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at $1 57@$1 60 ℔ gallon, the latter an extreme rate.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Fish Oils, including Crude Sperm, which is held at $1 50, and Crude Whale, which is quoted at 48c.@50c. ℔ gallon. A lively demand exists for Olive, closing at $3 62½@$3 62½ for quarts, and $4 12½ for pints. Linseed is selling at 85c.@87c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,350 bbls., at $11 75@$12 31¼ for Mess; $12 37½@$12 43¾ for Uninspected Mess; $12 50@$13 75@$14 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 3¾c.@4⅜c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is unchanged; sales 600 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is less buoyant; sales 2,600 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in demand at steady prices; sales since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; Butter continues quiet at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is inactive, at 5½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales were made of small lots of Carolina at $7 25@$7 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted; sales 7,000 ℔s. Sisal at 44c., and about 3,000 ℔s. San Juan at 50c., less discount. The recent news from Mexico has induced holders of Goat to demand an advance on the remaining stock of this description, which as yet manufacturers do not feel willing to pay, and sales are restricted. We notice the arrival of 400 bales Curacoa, ex *Venus*, increasing the already large stock of this kind.; 60 bales Tampico sold early in the week on private terms.

SPICES—Sales to-day 6,000 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs at 75c.@80c.; 5,000 ℔s. Mace at 60c.; 2,000 mats Cassia and 50 bales Cloves on private terms; and 1,300 bags Pepper at 19½c.@20c. ℔ ℔., cash. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The market is very much excited for all kinds of Spices, and since our last report has rapidly tended upward. We report what sales have been made, but would remark that holders' views at the close were fixed upon much higher figures than have yet been obtained, and in consequence prices are entirely nominal and unsettled. In Cassia the transactions comprise 10,000 mats and 950 cases at 35c., and subsequently 100@200 cases and 2,000 mats at from 37c.@39c., now held at 40c. and upwards at the close. Nutmegs have been in demand, with sales of 10,000 ℔s. at 67½c.@70c., and now held at 75c.; 200@300 bags Pepper at 18c.@18½c., cash, now held at 19c.; 300@400 bags African Ginger at 13c., cash, now held higher; a lot of Pimento at 13c., cash, and a lot of Cloves at 26c., cash, but a higher price is now asked."

SUGARS—Sales to-day 470 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c.; also, 3,000 bags China on private terms, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 ℔s., at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Holders adhere to yesterday's quotations as asking prices, at which a few small lots were sold. Buyers, however, are reluctant to pay over 23½c.@24c. ℔ gallon. The market is much depressed and quite unsettled.

WOOL—Has been in limited request here during the past week, yet prices have been well supported. Speculators are reluctant to operate at present, and the wants of manufacturers are not urgent. Sales have been reported of 70,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, at 48c @55c. ℔ ℔. The transactions in Boston have been rather extensive, comprising 300,000 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled, the Fleece ranging from 48c.@53c., and some choice lots of super and extra Pulled as high as 55c. ℔ ℔.; 200 bales Mediterranean and South American at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; and by steamer at 80s. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer at 90s. Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Hops, ¾d. ℔ ℔.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl; Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel; and Lard at ¾c. ℔ ℔. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 356 tons, to Penarth Roads for orders, 4,200 Flour, 3s. 6d.; a bark, 385 tons, 12,000 Corn, to Londonderry, 11d. in bulk; a British brig, 280 tons, to Glasgow, 35s. ℔ ton; a Norwegian bark, 533 tons, 24,000 Corn, to Dublin, 11½d. in bulk; ship *Eliza F. Mason*, 588 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $8 ℔ ton measurement; ship *Thos. H. Perkins*, 699 tons, to Melbourne, $13,000; a bark, 425 tons, to Malaga, staves on private terms, and back from two ports in Sicily to New-York, $2,000; a British brig, 1,400 bbls., to Demerara, $1,000; a British brig, 221 tons, and one, 1,300 bbls., to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a British schooner, 108 tons, to the Windward, 75c.; a British brig, 110 tons, to the West Indies and back, $1,500; a British schooner, to Martinique, 75c. ℔ bbl., 40c. for Shooks and $5 for Lumber on deck; a brig, 248 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c. and Molasses $3 25 under deck; a Br. brig, 230 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,900; a schr. 200 tons, same voyage, 40c.; one 104 tons, to Zaza, Baracoa and back to New-York, $400 ℔ month; a Br. brig, 170 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port, and back to New-York, 40c.; a Br. brig, 200 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a Br. brig, 267 tons, to Havana, $1,700; an Am. brig, 288 tons, same voyage, $1,400; ship *Rapid* 505 tons, to Melbourne, a schr. 186 tons, to Cette and back from Sicily to New-York, a ship, 740 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and a schr., 700 bbls., to Zaza and back, on private terms.

Demand upon the Captain of a British Man-of-War for a Political Prisoner.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 12 state that in consequence of the defeat of the army of the Argentine Confederation by that of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Derqui, the President of the Confederation, took refuge on board of the British ship-of-war *Ardent*, Capt. Parrish. When the *Ardent* was at anchor off the Island of Martin Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean Commander sent on board a demand that Dr. Derqui should be given up to him for trial by the Supreme Court of Buenos Ayres. Capt. Parrish met this demand by a reply that it is not customary for officers of the British navy to give up political prisoners who had once been received under the protection of their flag. The flight of Dr. Derqui, it was thought, would leave Buenos Ayres free to treat with the Provinces, and gradually to reassume her proper position as the capital and seat of Government of the Confederation, which ought never to have been at any other place.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at.........5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence is received, from three different sources, that the second invasion of Eastern Kentucky by the rebels has ended still more disgracefully for them than the first, and that Humphrey Marshall, from whom the rebels expected so much, has failed signally in establishing his reputation as a military leader. On Monday last, our dispatch states, Col. Garfield, in command of the National forces, had advanced up the Big Sandy River as far as Painesville, seven miles from the rebel camp, when he was met by a flag of truce from Marshall, who wished to know if matters could not be arranged without a fight. Col. Garfield, however, had no arrangement to offer but a fight, or an unconditional surrender of the rebel forces. Whereupon Marshall addressed his men, and gave them the choice of scattering or surrendering, and they concluded to scatter, after burning all their wagons, tents, camp equipage, &c. Nothing was taken away by the rebels but their cannon, which were expected to be captured by Col. Garfield's cavalry, which went immediately in pursuit.

The Burnside Expedition, it will be seen by the letter of our Special Correspondent, has arrived at its rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and will doubtless soon make its mark among the rebels. All speculation as to the particular point at which it is aimed will soon be set at rest.

No further movement of the Great Mississippi Expedition appears to have been made since Friday. A foretaste of the work in prospect was had yesterday morning, however, in an engagement between three rebel and two National gunboats. The rebel craft came up from Columbus and attacked the *Essex* and *St. Louis*, lying off Fort Jefferson, but after a short engagement, were glad to haul off, and retreated to Columbus, pursued nearly the entire distance by the National gunboats. Deserters from Columbus represent that great alarm exists there, in consequence of the formidable preparations up the river.

An order was received in Boston on Monday for the debarkation of the troops belonging to Gen. Butler's expedition, who were on board the *Constitution*. This order was yesterday countermanded, and the steamer was ordered to proceed at once to Fortress Monroe with the troops and stores, there to await further orders. It is expected that she will sail to-day.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Friday afternoon. A steamer had arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and reported the troops there all well They had not been troubled by the rebels since the 5th of December. A number of contrabands had arrived there from the mainland and from Roanoke Island, at which latter place the rebels were engaged in erecting strong fortifications, in anticipation of the appearance of Gen. Burnside's expedition in Pamlico Sound, for operations in the direction of Norfolk. Great preparations were being made at that city for defence. The French steamer *Catinet* went up to Norfolk from Old Point on Friday with dispatches for the French Consul.

We publish a variety of very interesting Southern news this morning, The Richmond journals, it will be seen, are putting forth the most heart-rending appeals to the rebel volunteers whose time is about expiring, to reenlist; and proclaiming that the North is about to slaughter and devour the whole South. In the Kanawha region the rebels say they are in a terrible plight; and that if Rosecrans crosses to "Pock's," it will be about up with them. This is a valuable hint for Gen. Rosecrans, now in this town. In East Tennessee, the rebels say the people are rapidly renouncing the Lincoln Government; but it seems they are not entering the rebel service, as a writer from Knox County, which has 3,500 voters, says it is "unrepresented in the armies of the South." Zollicoffer is said to have but a very small force.

Parson Brownlow has been rearrested by the rebels. A Memphis paper thought the *Trent* imbroglio would not benefit the South, as, in case of foreign difficulties, the North would only call out another half million men. It is proposed to hold a convention in Louisiana, to determine the question as to the production of a cotton crop for this year. The negroes of North Carolina are contributing to the Soldiers' Relief Society. A Tennessee regiment has been sent to South Carolina. Some of the soldiers were paid off in Georgia money, which they have to sell at a great loss. The Tennessee rebels were flattering themselves that they would cut to pieces and annihilate the army about to advance upon Bowling Green. Altogether the rebels seem to be very unhappy.

Advices from Port Royal two days later are received by the steam-transport *Ocean Queen*, which arrived at this port yesterday, with a freight of Sea Island cotton. Nothing of importance had occurred in the vicinity. A heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Tybee Island, but the cause of it was unknown.

Adjutant-General Schouler, of Massachusetts, has received a letter from Capt. Bowman, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, now confined as a prisoner of war at Richmond. He says Mr. Faulkner had visited the prison twice since his return from Fort Warren, and spoke highly of the treatment he received there.

Secretary Seward, we learn by a dispatch from Portland, has telegraphed permission to the British authorities to land troops at that city, and transport them thence to Canada or elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Treasury difficulty was yesterday settled by Judge Peckham at Albany, before whom Mr. Lewis brought the case for adjudication. Mr. Dorsheimer was ordered to deliver the books and papers of the office gratuitously to Mr. Lewis.

In a collision on the Michigan Central Railroad on Wednesday last, Judge Wm. T. Barron, of the Probate Court, in Chicago, met death in a most remarkable manner. He was among the passengers on an accommodation train which was overtaken by an express train near Hyde Park, and with the rest of the passengers in a rear car rushed forward to get out of danger. Just as he got on the platform of the car, the collision occurred. The force of the collision drove the platform of the passenger car under that of the baggage car, so that, by some means, Judge Barron's body was drawn beneath the platform of the latter, where it stuck fast, while *his head was cut smoothly off and hurled along upon the snow!* Both hands were also cut off just above the wrists, one of which was found only after a long search. When the head was picked up, the eyes were open, and every expression of the face was as natural as when in life.

Maj. Sprague, of Albany, has received a letter from a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, informing him that his property down South has been confiscated by the rebels.

The St. Louis papers publish in detail the findings in the case of several officers tried by Court-martial. Maj. Charles W. Anderson, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, was acquitted of "all and every part of the charges and specifications," and private Samuel Custed, of the Fourth Iowa Volunteers, found guilty of neglect of duty, was sentenced "to hard labor for thirty days, in charge of a guard, and to have seven dollars of his pay stopped."

The Norfolk *Day Book* states that Mr. William H. Hurlbert, who has been confined in Richmond since June last, has been released by order of Gov. Letcher.

Just before the vessels composing the Burnside Expedition left Annapolis, Edward P. H. Hagan and Chales E. Ellwood, minors, belonging to the D'Epenueil Zouaves, were discharged, on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Hon. S. M. Cochrane, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

The transactions in Flour, on Saturday, were less extensive, though no important alterations occurred in prices. The decline in Foreign Exchange was discouraging to export buyers. Wheat was in more request, and was very firm. Corn was steady, but not active. Rye was freely purchased, as were also Spices, Tallow, Fire-Crackers, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Cotton was depressed and cheaper. Whisky dull, lower and unsettled. Groceries, Metals and Naval Stores attracted less attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The War in Eastern Kentucky.

Humphrey Marshall, the rotund rebel of Kentucky, has come to grief. His army of thirty-five hundred men is scattered to the winds—routed without having struck a blow, and without having done anything to distinguish itself during the half-year it has been in existence, except to maraud and plunder, and to harrass the loyalists of Eastern Kentucky.

In July last, Marshall, being thoroughly identified with the conspiracy to carry Kentucky out of the Union, began the formation of a secession camp in Owen county, about fifty miles east of Louisville. The Unionists of that section speedily forced him to disband his men. Since that time he has been wandering over Kentucky hither and thither, as rapidly as his size, his vices, obesity and indolence would permit, drumming up recruits to carry war and desolation over his native State. A large part of the force originally with him have followed him in his fortunes and his wanderings. Latterly he has figured on the extreme eastern border of Kentucky, near where that State trenches upon Virginia; and his camp has been for some time located at Prestonburgh, on the west fork of the Big Sandy River. From there he expected to move in a northwesterly direction upon Frankfort; and the last news from his camp was that his force was about taking up its line of march in that direction, confident that there was nothing in the State could resist its victorious progress to the capital.

Gen. Buell, however, did not wait for him to come, but dispatched a force, under Col. Garfield, somewhat larger than the rebel force, to give him battle on his own ground. The last news previous to the present which we had from our troops, they were at Mount Sterling, in Montgomery County, divided into two columns; one column preparing to move along the road leading to Louisa, at the junction of the two forks of the Big Sandy; and the other moving directly along the road leading to the rebel camp. These movements placed the blustering Marshall in a very embarrassing situation; and he was reduced to the necessity of fighting, surrendering, or fleeing the State. It seems now, that the last mentioned of our columns, the one fronting him, consisting of two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, came up to within a few miles of his position on Monday last, and were marching directly upon his camp, when Marshall, with discreet haste, dispatched to meet our men, messengers who gallantly demanded of Col. Garfield, "*if matters could not be arranged without fighting!*" Garfield, it seems, could not, under the circumstances, appreciate the jest, but peremptorily demanded battle or surrender. This was too much for Humphrey Marshall. It seems to have deprived him of his pluck if not of his wind, for in the speech which, on receipt of this unexpectedly warlike news, he made to his men—so far as we have a report of it—he ventured no allusion whatever to fighting; but told them they had the alternative of *surrendering* or *disbanding*. The rebels at once chose the very unmilitary plan of scattering in confusion. On learning this, our cavalry started in pursuit to pick up the fugitive rebels—with what success we have not yet learned. Where Marshall himself waddled off to, the telegraph does not tell; but it is most likely that he simply concealed himself in some of the houses or shanties in the vicinity. Thus ingloriously has ended the campaign of Humphrey Marshall. He will not again be able to concentrate a rebel force in Eastern Kentucky; for a body of our troops will be stationed at Prestonburgh, to secure the peace until such time as the rebel hordes shall all be driven out of the State.

The Secessionists everywhere anticipated great feats from Marshall, when he first came out for the rebellion; and he was regarded as one of the most formidable and dangerous opponents of the Government in the Southwest. He belongs to a powerful Kentucky clan; has a prodigious influence over the young men of the State, and a reputation almost national, though much greater in the South than in the North; is a man of brilliant parts and great experience of life; had a West Point education; has a military reputation brought from Mexico, and in every way was thought to be just the man to rally the fighting elements of the Southwest to his standard, and lead them to desperate action in behalf of the rebellion. He lacked, however, stability of character and purpose; and his actions have always been controlled, in great measure, by his animal indulgences. Henceforth his future can be but an extinction of his past, so far as that was creditable. He is a traitor and a fugitive.

This is one of the first encounters of the war in which a rebel force has been properly approached, militarily. Gen. Buell sent to the field a force nearly twice as strong as that of the rebels, well equipped, and under an able officer. The force before which they fled was not much larger than their own; but there was another body nearly as large judiciously held in reserve, of which the rebels undoubtedly knew. The other rebels at the opposite side of the State, who have been parading the black flag, and proclaiming *no quarter*, are very similar to these fugitives in all their mental and physical characteristics; and there is no reason to believe that, under similar circumstances, their action would be very different. After such happy results following a wise policy, it is likely we will not hear any more of our forces attacking an enemy twice or thrice as strong as themselves.

Our Commercial Relations with England.

It appears from the accounts issued by the Board of Trade, in London, that the total quantity of raw cotton imported into British ports during the eleven months ending Nov. 30, was 10,432,099 cwt., being but 677,875 cwt. less than in the corresponding portion of the preceding year, and 1,375,978 cwt. *more* than in that of 1859. If we exclude from the account all but American cotton, the proportions differ somewhat more, the imports of this staple amounting to 7,312,940 cwt., which was 1,606,129 cwt. less than in 1860, and 173,065 cwt. more than in 1859. The imports of American cotton diminished but little until October, when, of 487,636 cwt. of raw cotton imported, only 3,630 cwt. were of American growth. In November, the quantity fell to 286 cwt., the total imports being 328,576 cwt. The stock of all kinds is greater now than at this time last year, but the Indian supply alone has increased. Of the total quantity imported during the eleven months, 2,600,280 cwt. was obtained from India, 316,917 cwt. from Egypt, 129,512 cwt. from Brazil, and 72,450 cwt. from all the rest of the world. These latter small supplies from acknowledged sources show, however, a disposition to increase the supplies derived therefrom, amounting to 5,378 cwt. in October, against 3,754 cwt. in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and to 18,672 cwt. in November, against 10,001 cwt. The advance in price is shown by the fact that the value of the cotton imported during the ten months ended Oct. 31, is computed at £34,718,348, being £3,755,963 more than for the corresponding portion of 1860, though the quantity imported was less. The exportation of raw cotton from Liverpool does not appear to have been so large as was feared, the total exports of the eleven months being 2,528,824 cwt., against 2,160,197 cwt. in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In November, only 111,885 cwt. were exported, against 136,925 cwt. The diminished consumption is shown by the diminution of the declared value of the manufactures, exclusive of hose, sewing-thread, lace, and other small wares, from £36,102,681 to £33,416,527, as compared with the corresponding eleven months of 1860. Two-thirds of the total decrease is due to the diminished exportations to the United States. The computed real value of the cotton yarn exported during the eleven months was £8,730,223, against £9,069,052; and the lesser branches of manufacture, above referred to, and which could add about a million and a quarter sterling to the total value of the exports, have fallen off in about the same proportion.

The imports of American wheat, which during the eleven months amounted to 2,192,186 qrs., against 1,078,446 qrs. in the corresponding period of last year, fell off during the months of October and November, amounting in the last to 135,550 qrs., against 178,299 qrs. in the November of 1860. American flour, again, of which 3,519,672 cwt. were imported during the eleven months, against 1,787,236 cwt. in 1860, fell in November from 189,591 cwt. to 155,866 cwt, The returns do not distinguish between American and other produce as regards tobacco, rice, &c., the imports of which show a considerable increase.

The exports of British manufactures and produce to the United States have fallen off very materially during the eleven months, as will be seen by the following table:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beer	£94,462	£89,599	£29,937
Coal	160,659	184,659	235,615
Cottons	3,444,237	3,295,513	1,207,034
Earthenware	552,710	607,670	210,082
Haberdashery	1,344,691	1,194,367	595,568
Hardwares	1,067,632	927,514	610,826
Linens	1,791,865	1,649,984	605,453
Metals—Pig iron	229,865	215,269	86,278
Bar and rod iron	751,013	668,806	169,406
Railway iron	869,267	849,421	176,921
Cast iron	19,077	21,498	10,742
Wrought iron	427,177	452,703	156,053
Steel	467,414	577,437	274,765
Copper sh'ts,&c.	107,950	51,825	14,145
Lead	62,206	88,403	16,151
Tin plates	1,057,678	953,670	359,681
Salt	81,873	107,998	74,150
Seed oil	126,759	74,052	1,680
Silks	356,991	213,789	116,619
Soda	534,163	484,407	178,452
Spirits	64,702	64,067	16,784
Woolens	3,740,874	3,428,021	1,675,021

Lead is the only article in the foregoing list that is affected by the orders in Council, issued simultaneously with the transmission of Earl Russell's dispatch concerning the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason; and it may be observed that no lead was exported from England to the United States for some months previous to November, the total exports of the ten months ended Oct. 31 being 66 tons. In November, however, 701 tons were exported, being a larger quantity than at any former period.

The exports of the precious metals to this side were unprecedentedly large, amounting to £7,357,096, of which all but a comparatively small sum was gold, against £11,682 in the preceding year, and £14,362 in 1859; whilst the remittances to England amounted to only £56,147, against £4,788,911 in 1860, and £9,405,338 in 1859. In November £81 represented the total receipts of American bullion and specie, and the exports amounted to £82,640. England has furnished the means of paying our armies by the gold which she has transmitted in payment for the enormous shipments of corn from this country.

The moral of these important tabulations is obvious. The American war has cost the British producers one-half of their important trade with the United States, the falling off from the exports of 1860 averaging fifty per cent. On this side of the sea we clearly understand this diminution to be mainly owing to the patriotic economy and prudence which at the outset of the war became the universal policy of the North. But in England they view the matter differently. The lost trade is credited to the loss of the Southern market; and from the figures presented it is argued that the consumption of British commodities, either directly imported or obtained through Northern ports, must have been as great in the rebel as it was in the loyal States. To this error much of the impatience with which the war is regarded must be ascribed. It is easy to reason that if the Union could be restored, these Southern consumers would at once become good customers as heretofore, through the Northern importer; or if the rebels should be successful in establishing their independence, there would yet be the more important acquisition of direct, and, of course, more profitable, trade with the victors, without the obstruction of prohibitive tariffs. Time must be awaited to open their eyes to the ridiculous over-estimate they have made of the rebel consumption, and they will then learn that of the articles enumerated in their table of exports, not one-fourth were designed for, or ever reached, the Southern market, unless previously subjected to some manufacturing process in Northern workshops. The discovery will be of service in removing some of the disinterested sympathy with which the British trader regards the case of the rebels.

Gen. Sigel's Resignation.

From many sources, some claiming direct authority, the information reaches us that the gallant officer whose name heads this article, and whose brilliant exploits in defence of the cause all loyal men maintain, we have repeatedly recorded, has thrown up his commission in the volunteer service, and only awaits the acceptance of his resignation to withdraw, once more, into private life.

Acting upon the news, the German Press of the North unites in an outcry of expostulation in reference to the causes that have impelled so valuable a soldier as Sigel to retire from the service at a moment so decisive. The German citizens of our larger towns are also alive to the significance of the fact, and are holding meetings in which they express the regrets and the surprise this incident occasions. In this City, they even outstrip the majority of their journals in the warmth and rapidity of their suggestions. A Committee of thirty intelligent and respectable Germans, of the most loyal class—if there be any distinction in loyalty among them—has already organized and appointed sub-committees to make full preparations for a mass meeting, to be held during the present week, in the Cooper Institute, where a great multitude will no doubt assemble, and resolutions be passed, and speeches be made, which will have an effect too important to be overlooked.

We have been exceedingly loth to believe that the causes assigned for the retirement of Gen. Sigel can have involved the neglect and petty persecution alleged, but a leading paper of this City has so boldly announced them, and the German Press has so emphatically endorsed the worst statements made, with the addition of such surprising particulars, that we are constrained to regard the case as one that calls for prompt investigation. But until investigation can be had, we are disposed to receive the exciting narratives that come to us in this regard with considerable reserve, especially when they emanate from the very radical portion of the Western Press, which, upon several late occasions, for instance, in the Fremont affair, has mounted the high horse, and dashed away without bit or bridle. With the same doubt must we treat the extraordinary quotations of the German evening papers of this City from private letters, in which Gen. Halleck, the present able Commander-in-Chief of the Western Department is made to threaten all foreign officers with immediate displacement, and to use, in so doing, the most offensive language. At the same time, too, do we, more than all, deprecate any and every attempt to revive a single germ of jealousy or ill-feeling between brothers-in-arms, where all are fighting for the same great cause.

But, unfortunately, the evil we fear is already in progress—the unpleasant and embarrassing intimations to which we allude are, even now, flying over the country in every direction, and, before the end of another week, a loyal population of four millions of citizens of German birth and extraction, in the North, will have made the supposed sacrifice of Sigel their own grievance. These four millions are represented in the very front of the war, by sixty thousand true and stalwart soldiers. The energy, capacity and courage of Sigel himself have, at the beginning of the contest, written their fame upon the fields of Missouri, while, at the mouth of the Potomac and on the coast of South Carolina Max Weber and Rosa uphold the flag of the Union in the very teeth of the foe. Everywhere the German contingent in the Union army has, by fate or its own military readiness, been assigned, with the bravest and the best of our loyal brethren, to the outposts of duty, danger and honor. The night of last July, which closed upon the wild rout of what had, in the morning, been a brilliant army, saw the pursuing squadrons of the enemy stopped at Centreville by the Germans of Gen. Blenker's command; and should the moment come again when the fortunes of the war waver, our Commander-in-Chief may once more say of the German brigades as was said of the French reserve at Rocroy, "No! no! the day is not all lost. Sirot and his companions have not yet fought!"

We recur to these things, because we believe it important this most loyal element of our army should not be aggrieved and estranged. And on the other hand, we cannot approve of hasty action on the part of those with whom we join in admiration for the past services of a gallant soldier. Gen. Halleck is, undoubtedly, as just as he is capable, and will assuredly protect every officer in his Department from injustice, while the Government at Washington has too high an appreciation of the services rendered by adopted citizens to the country's cause to disregard their proper and reasonable claims.

The State Treasurership.—The controversy provoked by Ex-Treasurer Dorsheimer, in regard to the qualifications of his successor, has resulted in favor of the latter. Mr. Lewis, who was duly elected in November, was tardy about filing his bonds; and owing to the absence of certain State officers from the capital, was unable to get his papers perfectly *en règle* before the 1st inst. The outgoing Treasurer thereupon took ground that the election of Mr. Lewis was invalidated, and that he, Dorsheimer, was entitled to hold on until the job could be done over again. He accordingly retained possession of the office and records, and sturdily refused to transfer either to Mr. Lewis. Judge Peckham has now decided the title of the latter to installation to be perfect. The point raised by the usurping officer is pronounced frivolous, and a peremptory *mandamus* will at once terminate his usurpation.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Dorsheimer that he permitted himself to take this ill-advised course. To ascribe his action to a jealous anxiety for the public service is simply absurd, as the public had unmistakably signified its desire that Mr. Lewis, not he, should fill the office; and to hold on was to pretend service to a master by disputing his will. Had the objection come from any other quarter, the aspect of the transaction would have been improved. It might have seemed that the Ex-Treasurer was actuated by other than selfish motives. But there was no other from which the objection could come, seeing that the officers of the State Government were of one mind as to the impropriety of Mr. Dorsheimer's cause. The responsibility of his action is exclusively his own, and will not promote his claims to further evidences of popular favor.

Blacks and Whites in South Carolina.

The presence of the Union army in South Carolina, if it has done nothing else, is at least bringing out important ethnological data as to the whites and the blacks, and quietly disposing of a great many very pretty fallacies as to both.

With regard to the white gentry, it has sufficiently demonstrated that their courage is about of the order one would expect of such insolent and cockerel braggarts. We don't want any better test of "the relative manhood" theory than that furnished by the New-Year's Day encounter at Port Royal Ferry, of which we publish full and interesting details from our correspondents this morning. Put aside their exploits at Hilton Head, when each chivalrous son of Mars mounted his bounding negro, and made such "time" as was unprecedented in all Palmettodom;—they may justly claim that they were hardly prepared for the fiery cotillon performed by our fleet on that occasion. But here was an opportunity for a fair and final arbitrament. On the march of Gen. Stevens' force toward the Ferry, for the purpose of destroying the rebel battery, they were fired upon by rebel troops, lying in ambush in the woods to the right. Their force was equal to ours—by their own admission. Our men had never been under fire, and yet they could not taunt the Carolinians into coming out from under cover and giving battle; and they had the satisfaction—if they were capable of the feeling—to see the Union men destroy their fort, while the only illustration they gave of their prowess was the wanton burning of all the private property in the vicinity—property which they *knew* the National force would respect! So much for the vaunted courage and invincibility of South Carolinians. It is very much as might have been expected; but it is none the less desirable to have the truth thus embodied in a palpable form, appreciable by all the world.

With respect to the negroes, every new development upsets some pretty fiction industriously propagated by the Secessionists. The slaves, it turned out, would neither fight for nor fly with their loving masters. On the contrary, when the Union force landed in Beaufort district, they went the other way. This was, of course, a crushing blow to one interesting illusion. Gen. Drayton, however, made the whole matter perfectly satisfactory in an elaborate analysis of the psychological condition of the negroes, which he sent to Gov. Pickens. This metaphysical General declared that the little insubordination exhibited by his slaves in refusing to move higher up the country when ordered by their masters, should be assigned simply to "a feeling of utter dismay and helplessness at being left alone and unprotected, by the precipitate abandonment, by their masters, of their plantations!" It turns out, however, (and it is bad for this interesting theory,) that, "now they have recovered from their "feeling of utter dismay," so far from reviving their appreciation of the beauties of bondage, they are desirous to do all they can to aid the "Yankees." Our correspondent furnishes a striking proof of this in the late brilliant dash of Gen. Stevens up to the mainland, by way of Port Royal Ferry. He was greatly aided by the information furnished by the negroes relative to the condition of the country; and upon their statements many of his plans were based. "*In no instance*," says our intelligent correspondent, "*was that information found unreliable or defective.* I have this assurance direct from himself. Negroes warned him of an important part of the enemy's plan, of an ambush preparing for him, in consequence of which he changed his route."

The result of these developments is of course to introduce very important modifications and rectifications into current theories regarding Black slaves and White masters. The former have already risen so much, and the latter fallen so much, that the *rapprochement* would be very close indeed were it not evident that in regard to some very important qualities we should be doing the slaves decided injustice to compare them with their masters.

Liberty of Opinion in England.—When, at the height of the secession fever, it became necessary for the Government to restrain, in some few instances, the liberty of lawless and licentious printing, the English Press sent up a chorus of indignant howls over the despotic extinction of freedom of thought in the United States. But there is a recent English case of persecution for conscience' sake that should admonish them to look nearer home for food for their indignation. Rev. Dr. Williams, one of the writers of "Essays and Reviews," is now being tried for *heresy* before the Court of Arches in England. The gentleman's contribution to that now famous volume is simply an exposition of some of the more recent German rationalistic principles of criticism with respect to prophecy, and are stated not so much as his own views, as those held by the late Baron Bunsen, the noble-hearted leader of vital Protestantism in Germany. And yet he is hauled up and tried for heresy! When the National authority of the United States was put forth to suppress the publication of inflammatory [illegible] designed to create sedition, it was a measure of public safety imperatively demanded by the voice of all loyal men. It is reserved for England in the Nineteenth Century to give us the example of a public prosecution for a difference of speculative opinion on a matter of faith. One would suppose that this should close the mouth of English defamers of America in regard to *one* slander. Will it?

The Triple Coalition and the Monroe Doctrine.

The formidable force sent against Mexico by the "combined Powers" has excited the surprise of every one on this side of the Atlantic. A fleet numbering fifty-six vessels of war, carrying 1,453 guns, and manned by 27,931 sailors, marines and soldiers, seems to Americans an armada entirely over-proportioned to the accomplishment of the professed objects of the expedition. To exact reparation for alleged grievances from a State so feeble as Mexico, which has neither navy nor regular army, that vast armament was assuredly not needed. The fact is, however that the professed objects of the allies are not the only and most important objects which they have in view. They aim at something more worthy of their power and prestige than redressing their subjects' wrongs, or oppressing a poor, distracted and impotent Republic. Those latter designs, indeed, are not yet officially and openly avowed, but the candor of Mr. Thomas Colley Grattan, in his recent pamphlet on the *Trent* affair, and the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, gives us very plainly to understand that they are actually entertained. That writer does not hesitate to affirm that the chastisement of "miserable Mexico" is merely the "*nominal* purpose" of the nations whose fleets and armies are now beleaguering her borders, and seizing on her ports. If, however, the chastisement of Mexico is only the "*nominal* purpose" of the coalition, what is its *real* purpose?

The answer is palpable. Europe has for almost half a century been an unwilling observer of the "Monroe doctrine,"—that odious doctrine which forbids the interposition of any European Power in the affairs of this continent, for the purpose of *oppressing or controlling any American Republic*. While the members of the great Anglo-American commonwealth were united, and free to defend the important principle embodied in that declaration, it would have been an act of temerity for any or all of these European States to venture upon a disregard of it; but when the outbreak of our civil war afforded them an opportunity, as favorable as it was unexpected, for manifesting their hatred of the dogma in question, the temptation was too great to be resisted, and it was decided that such an armament should be sent to American waters as would demonstrate to the world that the allies had at length the resolve to trample under foot the obnoxious doctrine, and to uphold its desecration with arms. No formal proclamation announces this as the great object of the expedition, and no treaty makes the slightest allusion to it, but facts speak for themselves. Is not intervention in Mexico an open violation of the "Monroe doctrine"? Is it not the "interposition of European Powers in the affairs of this continent, for the purpose of *coercing and oppressing an American Republic?*" Whether then is it more rational to assume that the members of the triple coalition are outraging one of our fundamental public maxims unconsciously, or to believe that they have come here with the intention of doing so, and with power to sustain the aggression? Nations invariably proportion the strength of their armaments to the potency of the foe against whom their hostilities are to be directed. They are not apt to employ the same force to repress the depredations of a Barbary corsair, as they would dispatch to curb the Northern Colossus. Nor have the combined Powers, we may be assured, sent out their vast armada to this continent for the mere purpose of intimidating Mexico, but rather for that of making an impression on the American mind, and evincing to us that they were determined to take advantage of our difficulties, by expunging one of the most cherished articles of our political creed, and to sustain, against all opponents, their right to cisatlantic intervention. It is a long lane, however, that has no turn, and the Coalition may find they have only consolidated the entire hemisphere against a pretended right, which there has heretofore been no American Government save that of the United States to question or resist.

A Legislative Blow at the Concert Saloons.—It will please all who have a regard for the public morality of the City, that so promptly on the meeting of the State Legislature a bill has been introduced (by Senator Robertson, of Westchester,) aiming a vigorous blow at those infamous hot-beds of vice, the so-called Concert Saloons, which within the past twelve months have come out like a pestilent eruption on our great public thoroughfares. It is gratifying to us that it was in these columns that the crusade against this vile nuisance was begun. Our *exposé* of the true character of these places called the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject, and resulted in their presentment. Our efforts, after some weeks, brought the respectable among our cotemporaries also into the field in the same good work, and the result is a powerful current of wholesome indignation which cannot but be felt at Albany. The bill which Mr. Robertson has introduced into the Senate is adequate to the purpose aimed at—the suppression of this public scandal. We sincerely trust it will promptly receive the authority of law.

But it must not be forgotten that, though these villanous resorts are a disgrace to the City and a stench in the nostrils of every decent man or woman, determined efforts will nevertheless be made to thwart the passage of this bill. A profitable business, which the proprietors will not give up without a struggle, is at stake; and it is said that a powerful organization has been formed to prevent, if possible, the passage of this legislative enactment. Still it is difficult to conceive that where the dictates of public morality and the demand of public sentiment are so clear and unmistakable, there can be serious hindrance to this needful measure. There are but two parties whom it will bring to grief—those who are directly interested in the vile profits of these establishments, and their puffer, the *Herald*, which finds its chief support in the price of their salacious advertisements.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Advices from Commodore Dupont.

The Clamor in Congress for a Forward Movement.

The Pensacola Gone Down the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM PORT ROYAL.

The dispatches received by the Navy Department to-day from Capt. DUPONT, contain no features of interest in addition to those heretofore published in relation to the New Year's Day operations at Port Royal. The accompanying reports from Commander ROGERS and Gen. STEVENS, show that each of these gentlemen compliment the other on the efficiency and promptness of their respective branches of the service. To this happy accord is to be attributed the success of the expedition in defeating the design of the enemy to shut up our troops on Port Royal Island, in order to encounter them at an advantage.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

BURNSIDE'S expedition is afloat, and the country will soon be out of suspense as to its destination. The enemy will know and feel it before the loyal power that sends it. Many hope that the sailing of this expedition will calm the excited clamor in Congress for a "forward movement." I entertain no such hope. The precipitators of events have no confidence in, no love for, the Executive officers of the Government, or the chief officers of the army. If they had either they would be trustful and patient. But, hating the Executive powers that be, they avail themselves of the apparent inaction of the army to excite popular feeling against them. If the army moves, and meets a reverse, as at Bull Run, a howl of execration will come, as naturally as the present clamor of impatience.

The extracts which the TIMES published last Tuesday from Southern papers, ought to have silenced the unreasonable grumblers among us. Those statements showed that the Confederate populace are making precisely the same complaints against their President and their generals that our malcontents make against ours. "Why does not BEAUREGARD advance and take Washington?" is the rebel clamor. "Why is South Carolina allowed to be invaded?" "Why did the Confederate generals in Kentucky, with 80,000 men, wait till the National force grew from 10,000 to 80,000?" JEFFERSON DAVIS, as President, and as a general of assumed ability, is held responsible for this torpidity, and he is rated in the public Press with freedom and harshness quite equal to that with which Gen. MCCLELLAN is assailed. Yet the men among us who denounce the President and malign MCCLELLAN, constantly refer to DAVIS as a model war President. They say: "DAVIS makes war like a man in earnest. *We* make war as if we were afraid of hurting somebody." The people of the rebel States say just the reverse. They declare that the National arms are growing in power and advancing, while the Confederate cause is sinking under the inaction of their Generals. They cry out in terror that their army is made up of twelve months' men, *whose time will begin to expire next month!* They fear their forces, now well disciplined and inured to battle, will soon melt like snow, and leave MCCLELLAN to overrun their country with his great host of veterans.

We know that the South cannot replenish its army, now nearly ready to quit the field. Conscription even now has failed. Substitutes are hired only at enormous cost. *The last days of the Southern army are at hand.* Why should we not wait and take advantage of its dissolution? What is one month—what, three months—in the duration of a great war, or in the history of a nation? If we can win by waiting, why not? If we can increase the chances of winning, by waiting, why not? Can any one give a reason? What but insane personal or political rancor could induce a clamor that disregards all policy, and shouts only for fighting and blood, no matter which side wins or loses?

Happily, the President holds office for three years, and cannot be deprived of the command of the army. He appreciates the blind fury that would hurry him into a second disaster, in order that sacrifices of his Generals may be made. He will withstand the malign influences at work, the objects of which are to disgrace him and defeat the army, and in due time will reap the fruits of his patience, courage and self-control. Let all patriots sustain and cheer him, and visit with their severest displeasure those warlike politicians, who "cry havoc" in the halls of Congress, but who are very careful not to put their own bodies in the front of any "forward movement" toward the dominions of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE PENSACOLA GONE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The *King Philip* came up from the Lower Potomac this morning, and reports meeting the *Pensacola* between Mount Vernon and Fort Washington, bound down.

The fog was so thick last night that the *Stepping Stones* was obliged to lie off Alexandria till this morning. At noon she again started to run the rebel blockade.

CARGOES OF TEA TO ARRIVE.

The tea merchants of New-York and Boston are here making inquiries in reference to the effect of the new law upon cargoes to arrive, shipped before the passage of the Act of the extra session. The decision of the Government is understood to be that if not on shipboard prior to the passage of the Act, the duty will be exacted.

A WARLIKE COUNTY IN INDIANA.

The little County of Crawford, in Southern Indiana, forming part of Gen. A. W. CRAVEN'S Congressional District, having only 1,645 arms-bearing men in it, has sent over one thousand volunteers to the war, and enlistments are still progressing. What other county in the Union has sent anything near two-thirds of its men to the war? To-day Gen. CRAVEN received a petition from a number of heads of families, citizens of another county in his district, asking the Government to call for "twelve months' men," that *all the fighting men in the country* may enlist, and go forth to put down the unholy rebellion, and "give peace to the land once more."

THE FRENCH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK.

The camp of the Fifty-fifth N. Y. S. M., (Garde Lafayette) was the scene of a very interesting ceremony on Thursday evening. Some lady friends presented the gallant Frenchmen with a stand of colors through our eloquent representative, the honorable F. A. CONKLING, of New York, who made an eloquent and appropriate address. The flags were received on behalf of the regiment, by Col. DE TROBRIAND, and the company, among whom were a large number of ladies, partook of a handsome collation. The President and Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. E. D. KEYES, (commanding the Division), with his staff, Gen. SHIELDS, Hon. F. A. CONKLING, N. P. WILLIS, and many others were at the table. Col. DE TROBRIAND proposed the health of the President, who replied in a few appropriate remarks, and proposed Gen. KEYES', hoping that he might be the "Key" to unlock our present difficulties. Gen. KEYES responded and closed by proposing the health of Mrs. LINCOLN. Gen. SHIELDS was also called upon and made a brief but lively speech, and after a few concluding toasts the party dispersed.

This regiment is in fine order and does great credit to the energy and efficiency of its commander, Col. DE TROBRIAND, who, during the illness of Brig.-Gen. PECK, is senior Colonel commanding the Brigade. Gen. KEYES commands the Division which consists, he informed us, of three Brigades, and guards the whole rear of the city from Great Falls to Bladensburgh, and protects a line of over 18 miles.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF NATIVE WINES.

The Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Association, now in session in Washington, are arranging to hold a National Exhibition of Native Wines, next January. They will also offer premiums for the cultivation of Cotton, in localities not hitherto employed thus, and for Flax to be used as a substitute for Cotton.

CONTRACT FOR BEEF AWARDED.

Maj. BECKWITH, to-day, awarded to JOHN SNODGRASS, of Harrisburgh, the contract for 4,000 beeves, with the privilege of 11,000, to be delivered at either Harrisburgh, Chambersburgh, or York, at three eighty-nine gross. The competition was very great, there being upwards of one hundred bidders.

GEN. DENVER TRANSFERRED.

An order has been issued from the War Department transferring Gen. DENVER from Kansas to Western Virginia.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths among the soldiers have occurred since our last report:

Edwin E. Edmonds, Co. C, Berdan's Sharpshooters, at camp.

Wm. R. Ostrum, Co. B, Second Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, at camp.

Peter Bedilin, Co. D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp.

Musician J. H. Payne, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, at Columbian College Hospital.

John Knight, Co. E, Ninth Maine Volunteers, at Columbian College Hospital.

Isaac Barker, Co. L, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp.

Wm. Drager, Co. F, Anderson's Zouaves, at Columbian College Hospital.

Henry Adams, Co. D, Second New-York Cavalry, at General Hospital.

W. H. Copp, Co. A, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, at Columbian College Hospital.

Chas. Wanger, Co. A, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, at Columbian College Hospital.

John L. Morrison, Harris Light Cavalry, at camp.

Isaiah Murphy, Co. I, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers, at Seminary Hospital.

Milo Church, Co. H, Fifth New-York Cavalry, at Columbian College Hospital.

John S. Hamilton, Co. B, Eighth United States Cavalry, at Eruptive Hospital.

Isaac Hollebaugh, Co. I, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp.

James Stewart, prisoner at central guard house.

A. S. Gillett, Co. C, Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Insane Hospital.

Jos. Devlin, Co. F, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp hospital, Porter's Division.

G. W. Colbath, Co. K, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, at Columbian College.

Joseph Egger, Co. F, De Kalb Regiment, at Union Hospital.

G. W. Richardson, Co. D, Second Berdan's Sharpshooters, at camp.

Nicholas Bhyn, Co. —, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Camp Pierpont.

Instructions for Preparing Claims for Soldiers' Pay.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for money due deceased officers and soldiers, on account of military service rendered, whether in the regular or volunteer service, to obtain the same with the least delay, the following information is furnished:

ORDER OF PAYMENT.

Order First.—If the deceased was married, payment will be made first to the widow; second, if no widow, to his child or children, (if minors, to the guardian.)

Order Second.—If he died unmarried, first to the father; second, if the father be dead, to the mother; third, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters collectively; lastly, to the heirs general, to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.

APPLICATION, PROOF, AUTHENTICATION, ETC.

Application.—The claimant or claimants must make a written application, under oath, and over his, her or their own signature, stating his, her or their own name, age, residence, connection to the deceased, with the letter or name of the Captain of the company and regiment to which he belonged, time of his death and the nature of the pay claimed, whether "arrears of pay," &c., and the "$100 bounty" under act of July 22, 1861.

Proof.—To satisfy the accounting officers that the person or persons thus claiming, is or are entitled to the money, in the character he, she or they claim, the depositions of two creditable witnesses will be required, stating that they are acquainted with the claimant or claimants, the connection held to the deceased, and that they (the deponents) are disinterested.

Authentication.—The application and deposition above required to be subscribed and sworn to before a Judge, Commissioner, Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by a certificate and seal of a Court or record as to the fact of said Judge, &c., being duly commissioned and acting in his official capacity at the time of the execution of the foregoing papers.

If the soldier died *unmarried* it must be so stated in the application of those claiming to be the father, mother, brothers or sisters, *as well as by the witnesses.*

Proof of marriage (record evidence, if possible,) must accompany the application of those claiming to be widows.

Administration.—As taking out "letters of administration" is attended with considerable expense, (often unnecessary,) it is suggested that it be done *only* when required by the Auditor.

Discharged Soldiers.—When a soldier or volunteer is discharged, he is, or should be, furnished with a regular "Discharge," and two (duplicate) "Pay Certificates." Upon the papers he can be paid by a Paymaster of the army upon their presentation. Should he fail to present them for payment to a Paymaster, or having presented them, and payment refused, and they are sent to this office, the applicant must state the reason of such refusal, accompanied by proof of identity and authentication, as in the case of deceased soldiers. In no case should the "oath of identity," on the back of the "Discharge," be filled up, as the "Discharge" is returned to the soldier after his claim has been acted upon. Where "Pay Certificates" have been withheld, he must send all other papers given to him at the time of his discharge.

Bounty.—No discharged volunteer can receive the bounty provided by the act of July 23, 1861, unless "he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended;" but "the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in the service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowance, shall receive the sum of $100."

Pensions.—Applications for pensions on account of "disability" received in the service should be made to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Mode of Payment.—Payments will be made by an order from the accounting officers or any paymaster of the army. Such order will require the signature of the claimant on its face before it will be paid.

Mode of Presenting Claims.—All claimants wishing to obtain information or to present claims can communicate with this office by mail, and will receive as early a reply as the business of the office will allow.

Postage.—The Government pays all postages on such communications, whether received or transmitted by this office.

A compliance with the above rules will insure a prompt settlement of all claims without unnecessary delay. Address EZRA B. FRENCH,
Second Auditor Treasury Department,
Washington City, D. C.

The Case of the State Treasurer at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The case of the State Treasurer was decided to-day, in favor of Treasurer LEWIS, by Judge PECKHAM. The Judge treats LEWIS as in office, and issues a peremptory order to Mr. DORSHEIMER to deliver up the books and papers of the office forthwith.

The Message of Gov. Harvey of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Friday, Jan. 10.

The Legislature convened yesterday. Gov. HARVEY'S message first alluded to local matters and the healthy financial condition of the State. In reference to the war tax to be levied, he says the loyal people of Wisconsin do not value property, or is life itself weighed against the existence of the Government, which has so long blessed and protected them in both. He recommends economy and a wise administration to meet this tax. He also recommends instruction in military tactics and drill in the public schools. He strongly urges a memorial to Congress for an armory, also a naval and military arsenal and dépôt to Milwaukee; its capacious harbor, water power, cheapness of ship material and accessible position, rendering it the best point on the lakes. Alluding to the rebellion and the rebels, he says surely a few lessons more will teach us, if, indeed, we be not already taught, to understand what treason means, and to regard these rebels with that horrid aversion with which the royalist holds the regicide. They are attempted regicides of the best Government under heaven. The contest must come to be fought on the principle that the protection of the Union alone gives sacredness to soil or institutions. No person, or any species of property, has any sacredness or claim to regard outside the Constitution. Slavery is, moreover, the interest which the plotters for a Southern monarchy have played upon to alarm and unite their section, until that whole people have gone mad upon it. Conservatism in politics cannot save it now from the doom which awaits it. Whether it finds its fate in the struggle, or dies lingering of its wounds, is yet in the order of Providence, and not to be directed by our impatience.

Message of Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Thursday, Jan. 9.

Gov. RAMSEY was inducted to-day into his second term of office. His message shows a prosperous condition of the State finances. Minnesota has raised four full regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry and one of artillery, numbering in all 4,400 men. A fifth regiment is forming. The State now sends to the defence of the Union a force greater than her whole population in 1850. He recommends military training in schools; and, in conclusion, says all which the laws of war and self-preservation warrant, must be made to fall upon the crimes of the criminals of this infamous rebellion, even, if necessary, to the extinction of human Slavery.

The Resignation of Gen. Sigel.

SOME OF THE CAUSES WHICH INDUCED THE STEP.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated St. Louis, Jan. 6, 1862. Its statements are unquestionably correct:

So systematically has SIGEL been neglected, so shamefully ill-treated, that even native Americans have grown impatient. Even his last stay here was more for the benefit of his men than of his health. His division has never yet been completed. He has organized one regiment after another, only to see himself *deprived* of the fruits of his energy at the *pleasure* of others. To his applications on this behalf to Gen. HALLECK, he has *never received an answer*. His Staff, the Quartermasters, the Commissaries, he appointed, in spite of all his endeavors, *have never received either commission or pay.* His requisitions for his troops met with no consideration; his men had to put up with torn tents, without stoves to warm them, although the cold was severe; they were poorly provided for, while other troops had plenty. With the organization of the Benton Hussars, a regiment recruited expressly for SIGEL'S Division, Gen. CURTIS interfered so insultingly that he subsequently had to apologize.

Immediately before his last return to Rolla, a conversation took place between Gens. HALLECK and SIGEL. SIGEL was satisfied, as he was appointed commander of the troops in and about Rolla. He arrived at Rolla, and, on the very evening of his arrival, one of his Adjutants brought favorable news. The inhabitants of Southwestern Missouri had petitioned President LINCOLN; they had sought protection against the rebels, and they had named to the President SIGEL as the man who knew their wants, and in whom they would most confide. The President had referred that petition to Gen. HALLECK, and had recommended Gen. SIGEL to him. Everything seemed to indicate that Gen. SIGEL would have a chance of activity, but four days after his arrival at Rolla, he received HALLECK'S order, depriving him of his command, and appointing Gen. CURTIS in his place. Now there was no alternative for SIGEL but to resign, and resign he did.

The whole campaign has impressed the General with bitterness, even during the time of Gen. FREMONT'S command. The latter was willing enough but not able in the same degree.

When HUNTER, as the Commander of the Western army, held a council of war, it was agreed to march against the enemy. SIGEL advanced, at the order of Gen. HUNTER; but the main army retreated, and *Sigel was left alone! Fortunately*, he was advised of their retreat, and *this accident* alone saved him and his division. SIGEL remained forty-eight hours in Springfield for no other purpose than to procure means of transportation for many of those unhappy families whose natural protectors were serving in the Union army, and who consequently were left a prey to the enemy and to starvation. None of the other Generals had cared for them. SIGEL gave his own carriage, his own horses, and all he had about him to save women and children from freezing and starving to death. Never one word of recognition came for all this. No! intentionally, nay, *ostentatiously* his name has remained unmentioned in official reports. Immediately after Gen. HUNTER'S retreat, SIGEL had resolved to resign, as he could not honorably serve under a Commander who so treacherously treated confiding citizens and the country. The hope of being again enabled to do something to save unhappy Missouri prevented his resignation at that time. Gen. HALLECK'S latest measure destroyed this last hope, and Gen. SIGEL has acted as a man of honor ought to act.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1862.

We have news here, to-day, up to the 12th inst. by the steamer from Boston. All was yet quiet, at home, in relation to the *Trent* affair. The intelligence by the *Europa*, then nearly due, will wake you all up, furnishing some idea of what Americans on this side of the Atlantic have endured for a whole month.

We are, however, breathing with more freedom just now. A dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, received by Mr. ADAMS, to Earl RUSSELL, which, though not in relation to the *Trent* affair—being written subsequent to the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON—is supposed to have that question in view, has calmed down the war feeling. This view of the matter is strengthened further by the knowledge that France has informed our Government that it regards the capture of the rebels on board a neutral vessel as indefensible. In view of these circumstances, an influential personage, with whom I breakfasted yesterday, said: "*You will escape this time, but your Government is quarrelsome, and will soon give us fresh cause of complaint.*"

Nobody here has the slightest intimation of what our Government will do or say, in reply to the demand Lord LYONS is instructed to make, but now that war is not to follow upon the departing footsteps of the British Minister, I assume that our Government will navigate through the breakers.

London is shrouded in sable to-day. All is impressively silent. Though all business is suspended, nobody goes to Windsor, where the funeral obsequies are observed.

Now that he is gone, every one confesses that the Queen had in Prince ALBERT a discreet adviser, whose good sense and assiduity lightened and lessened her burdens and cares.

I stated in a former letter that the Queen is our friend. I am enabled to say, on reliable authority, that the last use the Prince Consort made of his pen was, at the Queen's request, to soften the dispatch sent to Lord LYONS.

We rose early on Friday morning, and went down to St. James' Park Barracks, to see a regiment of guards take up their line of march for Canada. Nearly fifty years had elapsed since I had seen "British Red Coats," whose muskets and bayonets were to be turned toward us. Something of the old feeling—a feeling which had died out—began to rise, and, after a few minutes of painful thought, I turned away.

I continue to meet, in society, the highest classes of English people, and encounter opinions and prejudices most erroneously, but honestly entertained. I meet, also, in the same circles, a few Englishmen who have either been with us, or obtained accurate information, who assist in dispelling these misapprehensions. The London *Press*, during the present month, has rolled up a mountain of bitter prejudices against us, the full force of which will be felt when Parliament meets in January.

The dispatch of M. THOUVENEL to the French Minister, appears in the evening papers of to-day. The instinct which prompted me, before hearing any opinions upon the subject, to sit down and write letters home, urging the surrender of SLIDELL and MASON—hard as such fortune was—shows the value of first impressions. Instinct and reason, unaided by much knowledge of international law, taught me that it was not right to take these men from a neutral ship.

I have met no class of Englishmen with so little relish for war with us as the officers of the army.

T. W.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Hospital.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Hospital Association was held at the Institution, No. 83 Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon. The following officers were present:

Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress; Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Third Directress; Mrs. Jacob Leroy, Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Walden Pell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Corresponding Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Mrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mrs. H. J. Baker, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. J. W. Beekman, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. George Bancroft, Mrs. Peter Cooper, Mrs. A. P. Crane, Mrs. Thomas Dewitt, Mrs. T. C. Durant, Mrs. G. W. Hatch, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Horace Green, Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Mrs. Thomas Mason, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Dr. Miner, Mrs. John McKay, Mrs. J. X. McLanahan, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. H. J. Raymond, Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Mrs. Horace Webster, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. John Griswold.

The Board of Managers express themselves under great obligations to Dr. EMMET, who has been indefatigable in his effort to administer relief and restore many to usefulness and to their families. They also regret the vacancy in the Medical Board of the venerable Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, President, who has been called to occupy the mansions prepared for those that love God.

The following are the medical attendants for the coming year:

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS—Edward Delafield, M. D., Horace Green.

CONSULTING SURGEONS—Valentine Mott, M. D., LL.D., Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., LL.D.

SURGEONS—J. Marion Sims, M. D., Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D.

The Association feel gratified at the success of Dr. SIMS' surgical operations in the Hospitals in Edinburgh, London, Brussels, and Paris, and cordially welcome his return to attend to the large number of patients here.

THE JAMES-STREET HOMICIDE.

The Conclusion of the Inquest—Lowere Committed to Prison.

Coroner COLLIN, yesterday, concluded the inquest in the case of THOMAS RYAN, who died at the New-York Hospital, on the 9th inst., in consequence of injuries received by a pistol-shot wound on New-Year's night, at a saloon in James-street, an account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES. The testimony was of a very conflicting nature; some of the witnesses testifying that at the time the pistol was fired there were only three persons in the room besides the deceased and the proprietor of the establishment, whose name is FREDERICK LOWERE. Several other witnesses state that when they heard the report of the pistol there was a great crowd in the room, and that nearly all the lights had been extinguished by LOWERE, who was behind the bar.

Bernard Decker, a patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he heard a crash of glasses at No. 81 and 83 James-street, (where the homicide occurred,) on the night in question; that he was about ten feet from the door when he heard the report of the pistol; that immediately afterwards there was a rush of fifteen or twenty men from the premises, who scattered in all directions as soon as they got out; he was then told that a man had been shot inside; he went in and saw Thomas Ryan, the deceased, lying on his face; he at once arrested Lowere, the landlord, and Sergeant Williams conveyed the wounded man to the New-York Hospital.

Sergeant C. F. Williams, of the Fourth Ward, testified that on the night of the shooting he was summoned to the scene of the affray, and when he arrived there was a great crowd; he had the wounded man conveyed to the hospital, and took charge of the landlord and his premises; he also secured the pistol with which the shot was made. (A large horse pistol was produced and identified by several of the witnesses, as the one used upon the occasion.) Some of the witnesses affirmed that deceased was a sober, quiet young man, of industrious habits.

Dennis Mahoney testified—That he stood in a position which enabled him to see all that occurred, and that the shot was fired from behind the bar. The landlord and no one else, was behind the bar at the time. At a late hour last evening the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that "THOMAS RYAN came to his death by means of a pistol shot wound, from a pistol in the hands of FREDERICK LOWERE, on the night of Jan. 1, 1862."

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoner, immediately after the rendition of the verdict, demanded an examination in behalf of LOWERE, but the Coroner thought the hour too late. The prisoner's counsel thereupon instructed him to decline answering any questions put to him by the Coroner. The accused was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. PAULINA BREEMAN, JULIA RYAN and CAROLINE BAKER were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GEN. THUMB SURRENDERS TO COMMODORE NUTT.—The smallest dwarf in the world is undoubtedly Commodore NUTT, of Manchester, N. H. He was born April 2, 1844, hence is eighteen years of age. His sponsorial appendage is GEORGE WASHINGTON NUTT. He is the son of Maj. RODINA NUTT, a thrifty and highly respected farmer of the above town. Special attention has been paid to the education of the pigmy Commodore. He is not only a good English scholar, but is also tolerably proficient in the French language. He amuses himself in farming, especially in driving the team, having quite a passion for horses. He is also fond of hunting and fishing, and is a bright and graceful specimen of minute humanity, being symmetrically formed, and a most polite and refined gentleman. In stature he is inconceivably small. All other dwarfs tower as giants by his side. Gen. TOM THUMB, with whom Mr. BARNUM created such a furor in Europe some years ago, stands thirteen inches higher than Commodore NUTT, "boots and all." Liberal overtures have been made by our first showmen for the privilege of exhibiting the little Commodore to the public, but his parents, and indeed the little NUTT himself, have decided objections to his being made "a show" of. Gen. TOM THUMB called on the little man a short time since. It is said that after looking down upon him for some time, Gen. TOM exclaimed, "Well, Commodore NUTT, I must confess you are a hard nut to crack!" Mr. BARNUM, with his usual enterprise, has gone to Manchester for the purpose of making overtures to the Commodore, with a view of exhibiting him at his Museum.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Levi Crowe to the Second Precinct, and Harmon Thatford to the Eighth, Brooklyn; Alfred Smith, Andrew Alsheimer, and Samuel Stevens, to the First, New-York; John McEvily to the Ninth; Wm. E. Buckingham to the Eleventh; William R. Jones and Daniel J. Ryan to the Fifteenth; Wm. W. Jacobus to the Twenty-sixth, and Thomas Moran to the Twenty-seventh, New-York; Alfred Smith to the First Precinct, Brooklyn; John S. Sebert, Stephen W. Mills and Edward R. De Lamater. The last three have not as yet been assigned to any precinct. *Resignations*—Cornellus F. Vorrath, of the First, and John Patterson, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn; George H. Dawson, Fifteenth, New-York; Alfred W. Norman and William H. Mount, of the Twenty-third; and Robert E. Watson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Officer George W. Tompkins, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was committed by Justice BRENNAN on the charge of having robbed his fellow-officer, has employed Mr. C. S. SPENCER as counsel in his behalf, and will, it is said, set up the defence of temporary insanity.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the St. George's Society of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Friday evening, the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President, HENRY EYRE; First Vice-President, Edward Walker; Second Vice-President, Philip Pritchard; Treasurer, Robert Bage; Secretaries, Richard J. Cortis, Thomas M. Braine; Stewards, Edward Baker, John M. Webb, Daniel Goodwin, Orville Oddie; Physicians, John C. Beales, M. D., Charles W. Cooper, for New-York—Otto Rotton, for Brooklyn; Chaplains, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D.; Charitable Committee, Robert Waller, Thos. Field, Frank E. W. Canning, J. R. Griffith, for New-York—John T. Walker, Charles Paulson, Edward Hill, for Brooklyn; Committee on Accounts, Charles Clifton, Chas. B. Elliman, Arthur Kendall.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at No. 342 Water-street, upon the body of MARY MOONEY, a child, aged one year and eight months, who was burned to death on the 9th inst., by her clothes taking fire from a red hot stove. The mother left MARY and her twin sister in the room while she went to a grocery store near by. When she returned the child was burned almost to a crisp. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 186 Wooster-street, upon the remains of EMMA E. VAN VLEET, aged 4½ years, born in New-Haven, Conn., who died by reason of her clothes accidentally taking fire on the 9th inst., from a grate in a room where she had been temporarily left alone. Verdict—"Death from accident."

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—An accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad yesterday morning, causing considerable injury to the cars and engine, though, fortunately, no lives were lost. The mishap occurred, in consequence of a broken rail, to the 7 o'clock way-train from White Plains, soon after it left Williams' Bridge. The engine was somewhat damaged and the baggage-car much broken. The fireman and one passenger were bruised, though not very seriously.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—ELIJAH F. PURDY has been reëlected Chairman of this Committee, and Dr. A. B. ROLLINS and Mr. HARDEN, Secretaries. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on the first Thursday in February.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Jan. 10, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 3	136	118	254
Admitted to Jan. 10	31	23	54
Discharged, cured or relieved	16	25	41
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	150	115	265

Males, 234; females, 31.

British Gunboats.

Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Medea*, Commander PASSTON, from Bermuda, 6 days, has just arrived at this port. She mounts 6 guns, and carries a crew of 160 men. The gunboat *Racer*, hence, arrived at Bermuda on the 3d inst.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER STITCH and the LOCK-STITCH—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 BROADWAY.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen Gaiters and Slippers, Ladies' Balmorals and India-rubber Boots and Shoes. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Highest Premium Paid for Gold at the Banking office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—DUSENBERY.—In White Plains, Westchester County, on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mr. JOSIAH S. MITCHELL to Miss M. LOUISA DUSENBERY, daughter of Daniel Dusenbery, Esq., all of White Plains.

DIED.

MCCULLOUGH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, JAMES MCCULLOUGH, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of his father, James McCullough, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 173 West 14th-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, JAMES MYRICK, only child of William A. and Rebecca Anderson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 735 Greenwich-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

POOR.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, Mr. ARTHUR H. POOR, aged 31 years.

Funeral at No. 91 Clinton-place, on Monday, at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

M'KENDRICK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 10, ANDREW M'KENDRICK, printer, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 44 years.

The members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. A. M., and his friends and acquaintances generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 281 Henry-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 11, AMELIA ROSS, wife of James E. Brush, of this City, and eldest daughter of Azariah Ross, Esq., of Nyack.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 206 West 14th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Nyack for interment, on Monday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services.

VILLEPLAIT.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 10, H. D'HERLESSE VILLEPLAIT, aged 22 years and 32 days.

The friends of his family, and the members of Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th st., (Rev. Dr. Montgomery,) at 10 A. M., on Monday, the 13th inst.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

HAWKINS.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, WILLIAM HAWKINS, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, in the 69th year of his age. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment in St. Peter's Church-yard, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEAVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 11, at No. 82 Washington-st., MARY, the beloved mother of John Leavens, a native of Hull, England, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KING.—In Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 10, FRANCES HOLT, wife of Jacob M. King.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

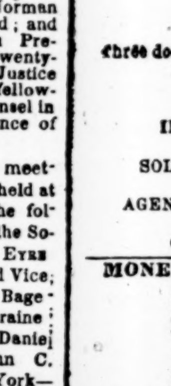
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 16.—Jan. 10, 1862.
10, 35, 36, 53, 57, 7, 23, 24, 68, 55, 34, 73, 31.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 17.—Jan. 11, 1862.
45, 37, 24, 65, 40, 21, 57, 17, 35, 64, 68, 34, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 18—Jan. 11, 1862.
49, 65, 57, 67, 37, 72, 75, 35, 6, 22, 54, 24, 62.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
WINE STORES.
FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
NO. 73 WARREN-ST.,
New-York, and
NO. 294 E-ST.,
three doors from
WILLARD'S HOTEL,
PENNSYLVANIA-AV.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES,
BRANDIES, etc.
SOLE AGENT FOR N. LONGWORTH'S
OHIO WINES.
AGENT IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY
FOR
C. H LILIENTHAL'S TOBACCO.

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FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
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FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
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Good Maps, with appropriate descriptions.
Retailed at 6 cents. Dealers supplied on the usual terms by
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General Agents for Leslie's Publications.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS
One, Two and Three Dollars each, at
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No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BANDS AND LINK
BRACELETS,
One, two, three and five dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE
TO QUEEN VICTORIA.
Copies, with sheets, for signatures, will be found at the following places:
British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway.
Everett House, Union-square.
Howell's House of Lords, Houston-st.
Palace Park House, corner of 40th-st. and 6th-av.
Albion Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
Scottish American, No. 37 Park-row.
P. L. Tadman & Co., No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., and No. 81 Bleecker-st.
Richardson's Saloon, Maiden-lane and William-st.
AT BROOKLYN.
Commercial College, over Mechanics' Hall, Court-st.
John C. Force, No. 16 High-st.
It is requested that the sheets be returned to the British Consulate on the 17th inst.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BLANDINA,
For the Cure and Prevention of
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE,
SORE LIPS, &c.
25c. per bottle. Prepared by
KIMBER & UNDERHILL, Flushing, L. I.

LAW NOTICE.
The undersigned have resumed the general practice of their profession at No. 102 Broadway.
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
HENRY W. ALLEN.

THOUSANDS SUFFER THAT MIGHT BE cured
Of pains and aches, hard to be endured,
If they would only TOBIAS' LINIMENT try;
At any druggist's you can it buy.
Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 cents.

BRADY'S SEVENTH-REGIMENT GYMNASIUM, (the finest in the United States,) is now open to the public, and not exclusively for members of the Regiment, as many suppose. Gentlemen are invited to call and inspect the Gymnasium, &c., No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) where circulars and particulars may be had. ABNER S. BRADY, 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

BEST THREAD, 4c., SILK, 10c., HEMMERS, 25c.—All kinds of needles at BARTLETT'S Needle and Sewing Machine Furnishing dépôt, No. 473 Broadway, adjoining Madame Demorest's. All first-class sewing machines cleaned, adjusted, and repaired.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.
Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 87 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec 26, 1861.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.
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LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

BANKRUPTCY—JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Frederick J. Conant, a bankrupt.—This was an application to set aside a conveyance made by the General Assignee in Bankruptcy, on various equitable and legal reasons. The final action of the Court in what strictly belonged to the case in bankruptcy terminated in December, 1842, and on a collateral matter in October, 1858, more than two years before the present application. The question arises whether it is not too late to make any application in the matter.

Held by the Court—That the same question arose in the case of Jordan Mott, some time since, and was by the Court deemed of such importance as to be adjourned to the Circuit Court, where it still remains pending.

That the decision upon this petition must accordingly remain suspended until the judgment of the Circuit Court is given upon the question.

SURPLUS AND REMNANTS—PERSONAL LIABILITY OF PROCTORS.

In the matter of the Surplus and Remnants of the schooner Merchant.—This was an application for an order that Messrs. Turk & Burhaus, or their Proctors, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue, pay into Court the surplus of the vessel. The vessel was sold, under a decree for seamen's wages, in December, 1857, and after payment of that decree there remained in the Registry the sum of $651 22. On March 24, 1858, Turk & Burhaus petitioned for the payment of such surplus to them, claiming to be the owners of the vessel. The Commissioner reported on March 25 that they were the owners, and that there was no other claim to the fund, and on the same day an order was made for the payment of it to them or their Proctors, and on the same day it was paid to the Proctors.

Thereafter Wm. H. Forbes and Wm. M. Raymond gave notice, on an affidavit made March 30, stating that they were the owners of the vessel, and never heard of the sale till March 26, 1858, of a motion to be made June 10, for an order that Turk & Burhaus, and their proctors, refund the money.

Various proceedings and defaults were taken on this motion, and on Nov. 12, 1859, an order was made calling on the parties to show why they drew out the money, and why it should not be replaced. This order was served on the proctors, but not on Turk & Burhaus.

Held by the Court—That no proof is even now furnished showing who had the title and possession of the vessel at the time when she was sold. There are contradictory statements about it, but no conclusive proof, and the presumption would be on the report of the Commissioner, and its confirmation by the Court in favor of Turk & Burhaus until that report be superceded or set aside.

That the Court cannot assume that the money drawn out of Court March 25, 1858, still remains in the possession of the proctors. The presumption would rather be that it had been paid over.

That the petitioners show no title to relief against Turk & Burhaus, not having summoned them personally.

That the attorneys only represent their principals during the litigation.

That the petitioners cannot enforce their claim against the proctors of record on mere surmises that they may be so acting more than three years after the suit is terminated.

Motion, therefore, denied.

For petition Mr. Cutler; in opposition Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

PRACTICE—AFTER ISSUE A PLEA CANNOT BE STRICKEN OUT.

The United States vs. the Elizabethport and New-York Ferry Company.—This was a motion to strike out the defendants' plea as frivolous. The action was brought against the defendants, as owners of the steamboat *Waterwitch*, to recover certain penalties alleged to have been incurred by running the vessel without fulfilling all the requirements of the statute. A general and special plea was interposed by the defendants, in November, 1860, and on Jan. 14, 1861, a special plea to the jurisdiction of the Court was filed. To this plea the plaintiffs demurred, and on hearing the demurrer was overruled, but the plaintiffs were allowed to file a replication within ten days, which was done on April 6, 1861. Subsequently thereto, the plaintiffs made this motion to strike out the special plea.

Held by the Court—That after filing his replication to the plea, it is irregular to move to strike it out. The parties having mutually assented to the method pursued in the case, however indirect and imperfect, as a means of meeting the merits of the suit, it does not rest in the option of either party to change or disregard the issue they have unitedly placed on the files of the Court.

Motion denied, but the United States being exempt from payment of costs, no costs are allowed.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for the defendants, Mr. Morton.

United States District Court.—Jan. 10.

OPINION.

Jas. B. Henry vs. The Steamer Parkersburgh.—Shipman, J.—This suit *in rem* is instituted by the libelant, owner of the schooner *John R. Price*, of Delaware City, to recover damages for a collision which took place between her and the steamer *Parkersburgh* on the morning of the 10th of April, 1859.

The collision occurred not far from 1 o'clock A. M., a few miles to the southward of Barnegat, on the New-Jersey coast. The schooner was bound for New-York, and at the time of the collision had her sails set, though it was nearly calm. She was making little or no headway, her wheel being hard a-starboard and in beckets, notwithstanding which she failed to come up into the wind, but fell off a little just before she was struck, and heading at that time northeast by east.

The steamer was bound down the coast to Baltimore, and was proceeding at her usual rate of speed. Her lights were discovered by those on board the schooner several miles off. One witness, Spencer, the mate, in charge of the schooner's watch, fixes the distance at which they were first seen at nine or ten miles. The steamer struck the schooner on her larboard side, aft of the fore-rigging, cutting into her so deep as to tear up the combings of her forehatch. The schooner soon filled and capsized. She was loaded with corn meal. What damage was done to the steamer does not appear.

That the steamer was in fault there can be no doubt. Whether her conduct is scrutinized in the light of plain sense and prudence, or in that of the decided cases, she was clearly to blame. In the first place, she had no such lookout as the law, as settled by the highest tribunals, requires. The man, De Saut, who was called a lookout, had other duties to perform; and, as if to demonstrate the folly of having the attention of a lookout divided by other duties, he was aft to heave the lead at the very moment this collision took place. De Saut, with his other duties, was not such a lookout as the law requires on steamers; and if he had been, it would not excuse the steamer in this action, for at the time of this collision he was absent from his post of duty. The steamer was, therefore, in fault.

But what is the *status* of the schooner before the Court? She was lying nearly still, with her head in the general direction of the steamer, and the latter approaching her. Spencer, the mate of the schooner, whose watch it was, saw the steamer's lights a long distance off, and continued to watch her approach till she struck the schooner. That his attention was called to the possibility of a collision is evident, both from his own deposition and that of the colored man, Johnson, who was at the schooner's wheel. The night was certainly not light, although it was not perhaps very dark; yet it was so dark that the mate of the schooner says that he did not see the steamer's hull until she was within two hundred yards of him, although he was looking toward her as she approached. A lighted lantern was hanging in the cabin. The schooner lay becalmed and nearly motionless, utterly without power to effect a maneuver or change her position in the slightest degree. The steamer's lights were seen approaching for miles—not, perhaps, directly on to the schooner, but certainly in a line that must pass very near her. During all this time the schooner's watch were all idle. Spencer, the mate, walked the main deck, and although the danger of a collision was the subject of a conversation between him and Johnson, nothing whatever was done to avert it. If the lantern had been brought on deck, the disaster would, very probably, although we cannot say certainly, have been averted. There was no excuse for not taking so natural and easy a precaution. Now, I think the omission to show a light, under the circumstances, negligence, equally as culpable as the omission to have a lookout on duty on board the steamer. Both were calculated to produce the accident. Either a display of the light on board of the schooner, or a proper lookout on board of the steamer, might have prevented it. Both the light and the lookout would undoubtedly have done so.

I am well aware that there is no imperative uniform rule requiring sailing vessels to carry lights; but equally true it is that there is no uniform rule which exempts them from showing lights at all times. When lying at anchor, in a track frequented by other vessels, it is clearly their duty to show a light. This schooner was nearly as motionless as if at anchor, and was lying in the path frequented by both sailing vessels and steamers.

The Supreme Court, in the case of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Co. *vs.* Calderwood, (49 How., 241,) says: "The ruling principle of the Court is, that an obligation rests on all vessels found in the avenues of commerce to employ active diligence to avoid collision." It is certainly very far from active diligence to quietly pace the deck of a vessel lying motionless on a rather dark night, in or near the track of an approaching steamer, and neglect to show a light which hung in reach of the mate in charge of the watch.

As both parties in this case were in fault, in particulars whose natural tendency was to produce, and both of which probably did contribute to, the collision, both must suffer. The loss must therefore be apportioned.

Let a decree be entered accordingly, with an order of reference.

For libelants, Mr. Lord—For claimants, Mr. Parsons.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, the following sentences were passed, by Judge McCunn, upon persons previously convicted:

Daniel Sullivan, for manslaughter in fourth degree, City prison three months; Michael Sullivan, and Julia Connolly, for manslaughter in fourth degree, City Prison ten days; Martin Freehorn, for larceny, Penitentiary one year; Joseph Smith, for petty larceny, Penitentiary sixty days; Thos. Hughes, for petty larceny, House of Refuge.

A Chapter of Crime.

JEALOUSY AND A COLD-BLOODED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press:

Bay City, Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

One of the most atrociously deliberate attempts at murder the records of which grace the history of Michigan was perpetrated in Bangor, opposite this village yesterday (Sunday) morning. The parties were Oscar Lyon, who received a probably mortal wound, at the hands of Gilbert Winans. The circumstances are briefly as follows:

For several months past, Winans—who has always been regarded as an estimable young man—had been suspected by Lyon of too intimate a friendship for the wife of the latter. The result was the harboring of ill will between them; alleged ill treatment of Mrs. Lyon by her husband; and increased attachment between Mrs. Lyon and Winans. The men had been fellow-workmen until the closing of mill operations, since when the feud seems to have ripened into a deadly animosity on the part of Winans toward Lyon, and the latter had been, I am told, repeatedly warned against an attempt upon his life by the lover of his wife. The climax of the difficulty occurred yesterday morning.

On Saturday morning, Winans, having borrowed a rifle and pistol, and provided himself with ammunition, came from a logging-camp about six miles distant, and secreted himself in the dormitory attached to the mill known as the "Drake Mill," which has been unoccupied since the cessation of mill work last Fall. Here he, by some means, provided himself with bedding, an axe, and some other necessaries, and awaited his opportunity. He arranged a curtain so as to completely conceal his own operations, and leave him an unobstructed view of his intended victim's movements. He removed a pane of glass from the window most convenient for his purpose, and having loaded his rifle with ball, calmly sat down and watched for his prey.

It was not until Sunday morning, however, that his wishes were consummated. About 10½ o'clock on that forenoon, Lyon, unsuspicious of danger, came from his house, leading his little son, a child of about two years, with the intention of giving the little boy a sleigh-ride on the ice. As he emerged from the gate there was a simultaneous flash and report from the window before mentioned, and the fatal messenger sped its way through his vitals. The bullet entered the left breast between the second and third ribs, and passed out a little to the inside of the lower angle of the shoulder-blade. Lyon staggered back to his door, exclaiming, "Oh! my God! I'm shot," and fell upon the floor.

There were many skating upon the river at the time, and, attracted by the unusual occurrence of fire-arms being used at that time and on that day, they repaired to the spot. A pistol was found near where the unfortunate man stood, and at first it was believed that he had attempted suicide. It proved, however, that the murderer had thrown this weapon from the window, with the view of exciting such a suspicion. Lyon declared that he had made no such attempt, and stated that the shot was fired from a window of the dormitory, and expressed his suspicion that Winans was the perpetrator. The dormitory was accordingly searched, and Winans was found concealed in the garret. Here also, were found his rifle, ammunition, extra clothing, &c. He was dragged out by the infuriated mob, and a cord was speedily improvised of skate-straps, clothes-lines, &c., and, had it not been for the remonstrances of some leading citizens who were present, he would, doubtless, have expatiated his offence upon a convenient limb. But moderate counsels prevailed, and he is now in the county jail, where your correspondent visited him this afternoon.

Lyon, the injured man, is still alive, though in a very critical position, of course. His physicians regard his case as almost necessarily fatal, as before the wound was dressed he lost a great deal of blood, and since then there has been great internal hemorrhage. Winans, when apprehended, admitted that he was the author of the crime, and said he had reasons sufficient to satisfy his own conscience. He also said, after being lodged in jail, that he had put Lyon out of misery, and made himself and another *happy*, and that he had no regrets. This afternoon, however, he seemed very much overcome, and more fully appreciative of the awful crime he had committed.

Winans is unmarried. Lyon has a wife and three children, the oldest child not being more than eight or nine years old. Mrs. Lyon is a young woman, of French extraction, and in appearance not exactly one who would tempt your correspondent to the crime of murder for possessing her.

SEDUCTION AND DESERTION.

The Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel* tells this sad story:

"On Thursday, of last week, a lady came to Rome, and going to the Willett House, inquired for 'her husband, Capt. Gaines.' Mr. Nellis, the host, informed her that the Captain had not been there that day, on which she expressed disappointment, and took a room for the night, saying that she would leave by the first train for Utica, and that she would go without breakfast. On the following morning she did not appear at the breakfast table, and Mr. Nellis inferred that she had gone by the cars as proposed. But when the chambermaid came to clean the room, she found the door fastened. Mr. Nellis was apprised of it, and he and Capt. Clark, with others, went to the door and tried to open it, but failing, Mr. Nellis broke it open.

The lady was found lying on the bed apparently dead, with one arm under her head, and the other lying outside the clothes. A wash-basin stood on the chair at the bedside, into which she had vomited. A letter addressed to Mr. Nellis was on the table. In it the lady requested him to take charge of and forward an inclosed letter to Capt. Gaines; that she had destroyed herself, and that Gaines alone knew why.

Mr. Nellis at once sent for Dr. Pope, who at first deemed recovery hopeless, but after the use of the stomach-pump and other appliances, succeeded in restoring animation and consciousness.

The sufferer, on recovering sufficiently to do so, conversed freely with Capt. Clark as to her motives and condition. She told her name, (which we suppose,) and the manner in which she became acquainted with her seducer, which was by visiting at the house of the family where he boarded; that he had told her he was a widower, and offered her marriage; that on Thanksgiving Day she had gone to New-Hartford, and he had seduced her on promise of marrying her forthwith. That on returning to her father's house Gaines told the old folks that they were that day married—a statement which, after what had passed, she dare not contradict—that subsequently, for some days, Gaines acted as her husband, but did not fulfill his pledge of marrying her; that latterly she had ascertained Gaines to be a man having a wife and family, and under the mortification of this discovery had resolved to terminate her existence, dreading that her father and friends would cast her off. She besought Capt. Clark to intercede for her with her father.

She further stated that she had bought two ounces of laudanum, and on retiring for the night on Thursday, had swallowed it and thrown the bottle into the stove. Instead of putting her asleep, the laudanum made her sick, and she vomited into the wash basin. Then, still determined on suicide, she poured the contents of the fluid lamp into the tumbler, and drank nearly half a pint of it, which brought her to the condition in which she was found.

Mr. Nellis then at once telegraphed to her father, and also sent to Sackett's Harbor for Gaines, who, however, did not come. The father came up, after hearing the facts and seeing his daughter, expressed his willingness to take her home, which he did on Monday morning, when she had recovered sufficiently to travel. She was watched incessantly from the time of her recovery to consciousness, until she left the hotel, as she avowed to Capt. Clark a determination to repeat the attempt on her life. She asked Dr. Pope to bleed her, and afterwards confessed that had he done so she would have torn the bandages off so as to bleed to death. It is to be hoped that now she is restored to her family, the unhappy woman will forbear any farther attempt at self-destruction.

Her father represents her as having been a most pious and devoted Christian, so that his surprise at her having become the victim of a seducer, is scarcely less than her own bitter sorrow, which prompted the suicidal attempt.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK NUGENT, who went to work on Friday, 3d inst.; he is a stone-mason by trade, and his height is five feet ten inches, and stout in proportion, with a slight stoop, black hair and side whiskers, and when last seen was on the night of the second day as above stated; he was in company with a man who worked in the same job with him, and has not since returned; any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his much afflicted wife and family. Address to ELIZABETH NUGENT, No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COTTAGE NEAR THE CITY AT A SACRIFICE—With an acre of choice fruits, location unequaled, at Eltona, Morrisania; fruits sold for $300 this year. DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., brown-stone building, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—A first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit trees, &c., 45 minutes from New-York, 3 minutes from depôt. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY AND attic brick dwelling house No. 30 Lispenard-st. Possession immediately. Inquire of B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

STORE TO RENT.—TWENTY DESIRABLE first-class stores to rent on Broadway and other locations, cheap. Full particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—B. ANTOGNINI gives notice that he is no longer partner in the house of HENRY PORT and F. VANDERPOEL, No. 60 Liberty-st., for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and that he is no longer responsible for any debts made by said house from this date.

B. ANTOGNINI.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SYLLABUS OF DISCOURSES BY REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

SUNDAY, Jan. 12—Morning: *Primeval Man.* Evening: *The Blessedness of Peace.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 19—Morning: *The Origin of Revelation.* Evening: *The Law of Divine Recompense.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 26—Morning: *Epochs of Religion in the Soul.* Evening: *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.*

The Christian congregation, under the charge of Mr. Harris, in announcing their removal to this larger and more commodious place of worship, cordially invite seekers after the higher Christian life, without regard to sect, to make themselves acquainted with the subject and spirit of these advanced ministrations.

Hours of service: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 14th-st., Presbyterian Church, will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, in the church, (corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st.,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Stephen Paxon, Missionary of the Am. S. S. Union. The children, under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart, will sing some hymns and music prepared expressly for the occasion.

PROFESSOR MATTISON NOW PREACHES regular in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning subject TO-MORROW—*Failure of Balak to Curse Israel.* EVENING—*Distinguishing Characteristics of Independent Methodism.* All who would like to know more of this new order of Christians are especially invited to attend.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Pastor, Rev. S. H. Platt, recently appointed. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. John H. Kirk, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Platt. Sermon to the young; subject—*God's Invitation to a Life of Pleasure.* Eccl. ix., 7–10. All are invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" of the day is held every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Being an asylum for the homeless and the wretched, the children are often rough in the exterior, but none the less interesting. Two blocks from the corner of Broadway and Worth-st.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PROF. D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Services every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching on MONDAY EVENING by Rev. L. L. Baldwin, Missionary to China.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.— Rev. M. Fivaz, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.— Wo to you, Scribes (Lawyers,) Pharisees (Clergymen,) Hypocrites (Doctors,) because you shut the Kingdom of Heaven against men, for you go not in yourselves; and those that are going in, you suffer not to enter.

DANIEL MILTON, the Promised Shiloh.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE "ELOQUENT Blind Preacher," will deliver a Lecture on *Alexander Hamilton*, at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25c. To be had at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Association of the Church of the Holy Apostles, will be celebrated in that Church, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Potter and other clergymen. Services commencing at 7½ P. M.

"A GOOD TIME, OR PLEASURE," WILL be the subject of the Fourth Lecture of the current series to the Young, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. Brooks. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

LECTURE.—REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Test Hour of Popular Liberty and Government.* Tickets 25 cents each.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, HERALD OF CHRIST IN his second advent, will preach the "sure word of prophecy" on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Cause and Final Results of the Present Trouble.* Friends of Christ are invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. Abel Stevens, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock; seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

REV. WM. C. DUNCAN, D.D., LATE PASTOR of the Coliseum-place Baptist Church, in New-Orleans, will preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Robert Lowry.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—FIRST lecture—*The Substance, Form and Qualities of the Divine Being, as rationally drawn from the Truths of Revelation and Science*; by Rev. Abiel Silver, at the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., east of 4th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH CHURCH, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., will commence on SUNDAY EVENING a series of practical lectures to the young. The first will be on *The Importance of Physical Education.*

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on SUNDAY NIGHT, in Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, on 13th-st., near 6th-av., on *The moral and Religious Wants of our Soldiers, with glimpses of Camp Life.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN WILL preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock; subject—*The Wonders of God's Word.* And at 3 o'clock; subject—*How to know a true Christian.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Republic—its Dangers, Imaginary and Real—What are They?*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. Henry D. Northrop will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. G. F. FLANDERS—SECOND UNIVERSALIST Church, 11th-st., 2d-av., will deliver a lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Oliver Cromwell; Or, the Right Man in the Right Place.* The public freely invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH— St. John's Park, Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, upon *The Gospel in the Book of Esther*; and in the EVENING, upon *The Day of Pentecost.*

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—MORAL AND RELIGIOUS reading for our volunteers, at the Lecture-room of Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Brice, Theodore Tilton and Chauncy Schaffer will address the meeting. Admission free.

PROTRACTED MEETING—IN WILLETT-ST. M. E. Church, to commence SABBATH EVENING. Public Service in the Church at 7½ o'clock every Evening except Saturday. Preaching Saturday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE HALL, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Charles Partridge, Esq., will speak next Sunday Evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

OUR NATIONAL PERILS.—REV. J. R. W. Sloane will preach on the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's.)

"SENSATION PREACHING."—REV. WM. Alvin Bartlett, pastor, will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. Thomas Sewell, of Baltimore, will preach on *Christian Missions*, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MISS EMMA HARDING WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Magnetism.* Evening—*Philosophy of Sleep.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN the Cooper Union, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., on the *Evidences of Modern Spiritualism.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE PASTOR, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, will preach THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady of the highest respectability is desirous of taking an eligibly-located and genteely-furnished house, with the privilege of receiving a few personal friends as boarders; references of the best class will be given, and the rent amply secured or paid in advance, if desired. Address M. O., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR three months; situation to be near Broadway and below 23d-st. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, Foreign Coins, Diamonds, Pearls and other Precious Stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine Gold and Rolled Silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st.

A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE CASH AUCTION BUSINESS.—The advertiser has been engaged in the business for several years. Is well known and of thorough business habits and experience. Has influence and can give references of the very highest character. Wants a good business man to join him with a few thousand dollars capital, one that understands the dry goods business preferred; one that can influence consignments of goods. The business to be strictly cash, where there is little or no risk. Communications will be held in the strictest confidence. Address ENTERPRISE, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in the manufacturing and sale of a new article just patented and already introduced with success on the market; the said article is very useful and needed in every family. The sale of it cannot be affected by the present war. As the inventor has all his time engaged in its manufacture in New-Jersey, a man of business who can attend the office in New-York, would be preferred. Address A. K. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, mentioning where an interview can be had.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will and lease (three years to run from the 1st of May next) of an old-established clothing store, now doing a good business. A good opportunity for a person wishing to enter into a business already established. Reason for selling, ill health of the proprietor. Apply to R. S. VAN TASSEL, with Halsted & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st., or to D. SICKLES, firm of Macoy & Sickles, No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public, (merchants, machinists, box-makers, woodworkers and all others interested in mercantile business,) to our exhibition of the celebrated Burley dovetailing machine, now at work for Government, and on sugar, dry goods, hardware, shell and ammunition-boxes, at our mill, Nos. 320, 322, 324 and 326 West 28th-st., South side, near 11th-av. State rights for sale. Please call and see it.

BURLEY & LOWERRE.

EXCHANGE AND NOTE NEGOTIATOR.— A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance in this City, having some means and most excellent facilities, would like to form a connection with a party in the above business, or in a business with which it can be united. References of the highest character. Address, in strict confidence, H. M., Box 3,707 Post-office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A FEW HUNDRED dollars to invest in manufacturing articles in great demand for the Army, consisting of waterproof clothing, &c., can address, for three days, J. H. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WITH UNEMPLOYED cash capital, would enter as partner, any well established business, either manufacturing or otherwise. Address G. P. A., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—A RUCHE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 691 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

PATTISON BROTHERS.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CAPITAL in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address N. X., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BETWEEN the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON SATURDAY, about noon, in or near East Broadway, the owner's name and a date engraved inside the case. A suitable reward will be given upon its delivery at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

STOLEN BY A PICKPOCKET—COUPON for semi-annual interest ($35) on First Mortgage Bond, No. 169, Harlem Railroad Company. Payment has been duly stopped.

A. M. H.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, JAN. 9, IN GOING FROM Tiffany's to 21st-st. and 6th-av. and from thence to Union-square, a small silver ladle marked. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 183 9th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS.
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
AT
HALF-PRICE,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
AT UNHEARD OF LOW HRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
At No. 322 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

CLOAKS,
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Church sts.

$8 Cloaks for $5.
$10 Cloaks for $6.
$12 Cloaks for $8.
$15 Cloaks for $9.
$18 Cloaks for $12.
$20 Cloaks for $13.

A better opportunity to buy a CLOAK CHEAP was never offered.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS stocking yarn 75 cents ℔; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

FARMS.

A FARM OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The advertiser will exchange a very valuable farm on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for an assortment of household furniture, and will hire or buy the house in which the furniture may be. The farm is located near a flourishing village, has excellent improvements, and the land is of superior quality. Address M. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN ISLIP, L. I., BEAUTIFUL for situation, on the shore of the South Bay, and at most eligible points, commanding all privileges of that attractive region. One contains 80 acres, all tilled; the other near 300 acres, in arable land, salt meadow and wood. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

A FARM WANTED OF 100 ACRES, AND another adjoining, or same vicinity, of 60 acres, both highly improved, within 25 miles of this City, for which cash and a new first-class dwelling house, unincumbered, on Lexington-av., will be paid. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 37 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, IN 26th-st. An elegant brown-stone house, in Jersey City, with all modern improvements, gas, water, &c. A beautiful residence, together with six lots of land, in South Bergen, N. J. A splendid country seat, on Staten Island, with 60 acres of choice land. A fine building site, at Rye, Westchester County, with 26 acres of land, and water front.

BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR RELIABLE securities, two 3-story, high stoop, brick houses, in Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood; houses in good order, occupied by good tenants, and free from incumbrance.

CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.,
American Exchange Bank Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TEAM OF heavy horses, sound and kind, suitable for truck-work. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

HOPS.—SIXTY-ONE BALES PRIME NEW Western Hops, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.— A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant American young girl, to take care of children, and to make herself useful; City reference given. Call for two days at 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady, who thoroughly understands the business, a situation, as housekeeper in some genteel private family; is good in sickness and no objection to children. References given if required. Address E B., No. 82 McDougal-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as waitress and to do fine ironing. Can speak English and German. The advertiser has four years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Bell No. 3.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a French girl, as child's nurse or chambermaid; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 132 5th-av., before 11 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, wishes to procure a situation in a retail grocery house as salesman; has a good knowledge of the business. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 126 East 46th-st.

WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN OF good business qualifications and habits desires a respectable indoor position, at a moderate salary. Can loan his employer $1,000 or $2,000. None but principals treated with. Address Box No. 1,235 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

Department of State, }
Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861. }

J. T. Lloyd, Publisher

Sir: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. Lloyd, Esq.

Sir: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, to go to the country; a good home is offered to a respectable, competent person; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Pine-st., after 10 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress, in a small family. Address HOME, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK FOR A CROCKERY store, also a porter. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a privat family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No 279 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDROOM, on third floor, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGTON-ST.—A large room (second floor) and bedroom attached, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife or a gentleman, five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Mrs. HUNTINGTON having taken this house, invites the attention of parties desiring board. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City. Parties calling soon will find a number of very desirable rooms for families or single persons. Prices will be reasonable, and the house kept in the best manner.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and his wife: they seek good board, but especially the comforts of a refined and social home; locality central; terms not to exceed $12. Most unexceptional references given and required. Keepers of boarding-houses need not apply. Address S. J. D., Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c. Also, a small parlor and bedrooms, all having baths attached, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at *table d'hote*.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund, held at Firemen's Hall, Dec. 12, 1861, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers, and the appointment of the Committees as named below for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. BURR,
Corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.—House No. 22 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)
SECRETARY.
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.—House No. 79 Lexington-av.
COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS,
No. 85 Pike-slip—House No. 267 9th-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS,
No. 16 Catharine-st.—House No. 28 Henry-st.
ZOPHAR MILLS,
No. 144 Front-st.—House No. 207 Madison-st.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON,
No. 84 Beekman-st.—House No. 243 West 19th-st.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
No. 21 Rose-st.—House No. 137 Henry-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
No. 5 Depeyster-st.—House 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.
COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.
James Y. Watkins, Robert McGinnis, Jas. Baremore.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Samuel B. Thomson, James Y. Watkins, A. F. Ockershausen, Robert McGinnis, H. A. Burr.
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
A. F. Ockershausen, Zophar Mills, Jonas N. Phillips.
COMMITTEE ON FUEL.
Robert McGinnis, Samuel B. Thomson, Jas. Baremore.
COMMITTEE ON BENEFITS AND TO SOLICIT DONATIONS.
Zophar Mills, James Y. Watkins, James Baremore.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
HENRY A. BURR, President.
George F. Nesbitt, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE PRINCIPALS OF A YOUNG LADY'S school in this City, now in its second year, and having pupils of the highest social position, wish to purchase a school, also in the City. Any Principals who wish to sell their interest, will please address A. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, giving the number and social position of pupils, location, etc. Names may be withheld until the parties are assured that those wishing to purchase are prepared to give satisfaction in every respect.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. MIEL, late of Harvard University, has just opened for the Winter season, four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2 Dramatic Readings. 3. French Lectures. 4. French Soirees. 24 TICKETS, $6. Also, private lessons. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED AT No. 75 Henry-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a reëngagement either in a school or family. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objections to leaving the City; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate compensation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SUPERIOR POSITION in some high-toned family or school (no salary required,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, accountant, reader, companion, newspaper contributor, teacher of music, English branches, drawing and painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box. No. 110 Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English language fluently, desires a situation as a teacher of said languages, either in a private family or in a young ladie's boarding-school in this City. A note addressed to A. Z., Box No. 192 *Times* Office stating the terms of employment, and where an interview can be had, will be attended to. Best City references given.

AS TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a few more private pupils, or an engagement for a few hours dolly, in a family or school, to teach the English branches, together with German, French and music, on moderate terms. Address FOREIGN LADY, Station A, Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience, accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Is competent to teach the English branches and French; also the rudiments of music. Address J. I. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—WANTED, for a boarding school near New-York, a resident teacher of Latin and Greek, and higher English. Apply, by letter, to JNO. P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st. State full particulars.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN AN ACADEMY in this State, an experienced teacher; must be a college graduate, thorough in classics and mathematics; Presbyterian preferred; salary $400, and board. Address for three days ACADEMY, No. 269 South-st., N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English branches or Classics in a school or private family; best of references as to experience and integrity can be given. Address R. H. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WILL TEACH THE usual English branches in exchange for board in a French or Spanish family. References given and required. Address A. P., Post-office Box No. 3,272.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.— First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADWAY.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Thos. M. Franklin, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION. —THOS. M. FRANKLIN will sell on MONDAY next, Jan. 13, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable house and lot situated No. 20 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 98 feet 9 inches deep, by 20 feet front and rear. The house is three stories, brick, with baths, gas, &c. The premises can be seen from now until the time of sale, between the hours of 9 and 11½ A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.

W. M. Hollingshead, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, including about 200 cases men's grain cavalry and waterproof boots. Catalogues on morning of sale.

B. H. Chilton, Auctioneer.

SALE AT McCAULEY'S STABLES, NO. 97 East 24th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., 12 or 15 condemned Government horses, to be sold as follows: Horses as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.

TODD & RAFFERTY.

WANTED—A CORNISH OR TWO-FLUE BOILER, from 30 to 40 horse power, not to be less than 6 feet in diameter. Address Box No. 738 Post-office, stating full particulars, and where to be seen.

WM. H. BLISS,
Wholesale
COMMISSION DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
NO. 377 BROADWAY,

Is now receiving, direct from the best manufacturers in the country, an entire new and fresh Spring stock of moleskin, cassimere and wool hats, caps, &c., and offers the same by the case or dozen at the very lowest prices, for cash. The attention of buyers is most respectfully solicited. Orders will receive prompt attention.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GOLD.

Highest premium paid for
GOLD
by F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE CONDITION of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861.

RESOURCES.		
Bills Discounted and Loans		$2,262,036 18
Loans to Directors	$127,834	
Real Estate		400,000 00
U. S. and New-York S Stocks and Interest		4,020,848 91
Expense Account		82,931 15
Overdrafts		452 30
Specie		644,927 55
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		538,194 73
Due from Banks		42,377 37
Total		$7,991,768 19
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		302,953 70
Registered Bank Notes	$435,035	
Registered Bank Notes on hand	115,026—	320,009 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank New-York		74,463 00
Due Depositors on Demand		4,113,891 31
Due to Banks		180,451 18
Total		$7,991,768 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 28th day of December, 1861, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 9th January, 1862, before me,
PHILIP NEWMAN, Notary Public,
in and for the City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending the 31st of December, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reëlected for three years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
G. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel,
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Syosset. 9.30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead. 9.30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ¾ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.

By the aid of recent improvements we can make an excellent set of fourteen teeth for $28, better than we have ever made before at any price. J. SMITH DODGE & SON, No. 10 East 17th-st.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—BY THE AID OF RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, we can make an excellent set of fourteen teeth for $28, better than we have ever made before at any price. J. SMITH DODGE & SON,
No. 10 East 17th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

A SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—Latest improved. Call at No. 17 Cannon-st., fourth floor, front room.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
8th January, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

AMERICAN IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid on demand at the office of J. O. Davis, No. 24 William-st. GEO. KENDALL, Treasurer.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the backwoods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 24 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC.
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

J. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an arrangement with the Directors of the Academies of Music of New-York and Brooklyn, whereby he will be enabled to give in each City, next week,
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
They will take place as follows:
In New-York,
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, Jan. 15 and 17.

On the first night will be produced, in the New-York Academy, Verdi's justly famous opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
in which will make her rentrée
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
whose career, since her first appearance in this City, has been an increasing triumph, and of the kind to give assurance that she is no unworthy successor, as a lyric actress as well as a singer, to the many illustrious artists who have visited this country. It has been Miss Kellogg's good fortune to secure the approval of the public and the Press in each rôle she has essayed; and the Manager, in announcing that
MISS KELLOGG
will appear in the important part of
VIOLETTA,
feels that he can safely leave the verdict to those friends of the lady who have sympathised so heartily with her heretofore.
BRIGNOLI, ALFREDO, MANCUSI, GERMONT.
IN BROOKLYN
The opera nights will be
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 16.
On the opening night, Rossini's masterpiece,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,
will be produced with the following unequaled distribution:
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY in her admirable rôle of .... Rosina
Brignoli, Almaviva; Mancusi, Figaro; Susini, Bartolo; Barili, Basilio; Bertha, Mme. Marra.
Musical Director and Conductor ...... CARL ANSCHUTZ

And on THURSDAY will be performed, for the first time in Brooklyn, Verdi's renowned opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
with the same cast as in New-York.

The Box Offices for securing seats will be opened TO-MORROW (Monday) at the Academies, Breusing's Music-store and Sibell's, Wall-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Second week of the eminent artistes
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY,
Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW,
Mrs. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1862.
The great historical play in five acts, entitled
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
James V, (King of Scotland,)...Mr. Jas. W. Wallack, Jr., as performed by him in the principal cities of Europe and America, with great applause and marked success.
George Weir .... Mr. E. L. Davenport.
Malcolm Young .... Mr. William Wheatley.
Madeline Weir .... Mrs. Julia B. Barrow.
In preparation Shakespeare's tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
with an allotment of characters never surpassed in America.
Admission, (to all parts of the house,) 50 cents.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

The public are respectfully informed that
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
THE GREAT PIANIST,
Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

LECTURES.

ARMY READING.

The Association for Supplying Religious Reading to our Soldiers, have arranged with
DR. ROBERT A. FISHER
to deliver his extemporaneous and beautifully ILLUSTRATED LECTURE on
GUNPOWDER, CANNON AND PROJECTILES,
AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. DIAGRAMS, (covering 600 feet of canvas,) MODELS, SHELLS and CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS, will illustrate every WAR IMPLEMENT and agent.

Tickets 25 cents. A gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents. A package of eight tickets, $1. A family of four persons for $1 can obtain four additional tickets *free* to present to their friends. For sale at the bookstores and door. Open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
THE PIONEER OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT,
Will deliver a Lecture upon
"THE ABOLITIONISTS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE WAR,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
Doors open at 7—lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at James Miller's bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; and Anti-Slavery Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.
A part of the house (entrance on 3d-av.), reserved for those who purchase tickets before 5 P. M. on the day of the lecture.

LECTURE ON ALEXANDER HAMILTON, to be delivered by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the "Blind Preacher," at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the door.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILLMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and carried on at No. 247 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.
WILLIAM G. MULOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

MY SON, F. RAWDON MYERS, HAS AN interest in my business from this date, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. JAMES MYERS.
No. 328 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"SONS OF CONNECTICUT."

The Annual Meeting of the Sons of Connecticut in New-York will be held at the Fifth-av. Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Election will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.

Citizens of Connecticut and their descendants are invited to attend. R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY, of New-York, will be held on the second MONDAY in January, 13th inst., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts., at 6 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CROWDED HOUSES! DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
Introducing all the beautiful scenery, magic and mechanical effects from the
NAIAD QUEEN
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The Handsomest Fat Girl, and the Largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen, 18 years old, weighs 628 pounds, and measures 7 feet 6 inches round, a perfect female Lambert, may be seen at all hours, day and evening; as may also
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, which is convalescent; and
EATS A HALF BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of Living Fish; EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT, TWELVE LIVING SEA HORSES, GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF THE
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY.
RECEIVED WITH SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
With the following powerful cast:
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. John T. Raymond,
(For the first time in New-York.)

Lord Dundreary	Mr. Levick.
Binney	Mr. Peters.
Coyle	Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott	J. H. Stoddart.
Sir Edward Trenchard	Mr. Marlowe.
Fred. Vernon	H. F. Daly.
Capt.-de-Boots	Mr. Richardson.
John Whickem	Mr. Bilby.
Buddicombe	Mr. Dillon.
Rasper	Mr. Smith.
Florence Trenchard	Mrs. J. H. Allen.
Mary Meredith	Miss Sara Stevens.
Augusta	Miss Ione Burke.
Georgina	Mrs. Lotty Hough.
Mrs. Mountchessington	Mrs. Marlowe.
Sharpe	Mr. Dillon.
Skillet	Miss Everett.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT.
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
The most finished, artistic, and pleasing entertainment ever presented to a New-York audience.
Open EVERY EVENING. Admission 25c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

The DAMASCUS was detained on account of the inclemency of the weather, which interfered with her receiving freight.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Association held Dec. 30 at No. 10 Cooper Institute, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to all persons who have in any way contributed to the success of the Ladies' Union Bazaar, which was held December, 1861, to raise funds for the above Association.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed with the publication of the same.
By order ARABELLA P. MOTT, Secretary.

ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, chilblains and frost-bitten feet will find permanent relief by wearing METTAM & CO.'S Patent Galvano-Electro Metallic Insoles. Skaters, conductors, car and stage drivers, will find them invaluable, as they keep the feet warm and dry in the coldest weather. Sold at all respectable drug and shoe stores. Office No. 429 Broadway. Agent for Philadelphia, J. S. SANSON, No. 2,013 Girard-av.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Departure of the Great Fleet from Annapolis.

A STIRRING SCENE ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Trip Down the Bay, and Arrival at Fortress Monroe.

Some Idea of the Personnel of the Expedition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

When I announced the near sailing of the expedition, I saw every evidence that in a few moments the entire fleet would be in motion down the Chesapeake. Circumstances, however, delayed our departure until 3 o'clock P. M., at which time a sudden change in the weather, indicating the near approach of a storm, decided the commanding General to postpone the final departure until after midnight, or until morning. The vessels accordingly remained at their anchors, or took up convenient positions for an early start, when the gun from the flag-ship announces the order to sail. The troops are in excellent spirits, and beguile the time by listening to their respective bands, which play patriotic airs upon their decks, or join in companies and sing favorite songs. Thus the bay has been vocal with the most animating music, and with mutual cheers from one ship's company to the other. Gen. Burnside paid a visit to several vessels of the fleet during the afternoon, and was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic cheers from the troops. His Staff went on board the *Picket* early in the afternoon, and there await the order to sail, which will be given at daylight, if not earlier. The health of the various commands is good, a few cases of colds being the only sickness prevailing.

The new row of brick houses recently erected in the Naval School inclosure has been set apart for hospital purposes, and will make excellent quarters for the sick. Capt. J. C. Slaght, the Assistant Quartermaster of Division, remains here to settle up affairs, and to care for the vessels and steamers which are left behind.

The particulars of our trip to Fortress Monroe, and all other matters of interest I will send from that point as soon as we arrive.

ON BOARD U. S. SCHOONER HIGHLANDER, CHESAPEAKE BAY, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

The third combined naval and military expedition which has been sent to the South since the beginning of the rebellion is now fairly on its way down the Chesapeake. If its success shall be commensurate with the hopes and expectations which have been excited in the public mind, the country will have no cause to regret the great expenditure of money, men, ships and *materiel* which has been required for equipping it for service.

In comparison with the naval expedition to Hatteras Inlet, it is undoubtedly stronger in the elements which insure success, if we except the character of the armed vessels of which it is composed. Compared with the naval force sent to Port Royal, it is perhaps inferior in the character of the ships employed, and in the number of troops which are intended for land operations. We have been told that a large naval force will be added to its strength at Fortress Monroe, making, in the aggregate, over one hundred vessels, and that the troops will be increased to an army which will far outnumber that with which William the Conqueror overran Britain.

Those who planned the expedition, and to whom alone its destination is known, are capable of judging intelligently of its adaptability to the work intended for it. In character, *physique* and discipline, the troops composing the land force are certainly equal to any which constitute the grand army of the Union; and the officers of the various regiments who have been in active service will bear favorable comparison with any others who are doing battle in their country's cause. The large majority are New-England and New-York men.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. Kurtz, which are on board of the *Highlander* and *Hussar*, are some of the best specimens of New-England troops I have met with during the war. Temperate, intelligent, respectful to their officers, obedient to discipline, kind in their treatment of each other, they seem like a community of brothers.

It has been remarked that some of the General Staff officers appear to have been selected for other qualities than their military capacity or experience. Many of them are certainly gentlemen of high social positions at home, and are possessed of wealth. They may turn out to be efficient in the field; in that case their conduct will receive merited attention.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

A. E. Burnside, Brigadier-General Commanding.
Capt. Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. E. R. Goodrich, Commissary of Division.
Capt. James F. DeWolf, Assistant Commissary of Division.
Capt. Samuel F. Hazzard, Naval Officer.
Capt. William Cutting and Capt. Herman Biggs, Quartermasters.
Lieut. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Officer.
Lieut. D. C. Pell and George R. Fearing, Aids.
Major W. H. Church, Brigade Surgeon.

The embarkation of the troops began on Sunday and continued uninterruptedly until noon, when the entire force were on board. A single accident occurred—the running down of a boat containing some twenty troops, belonging to the Twenty-third, one of whom is reported lost.

A snow storm and the presence of very cold weather, somewhat retarded operations. The troops also suffered some inconvenience in their transfer from camp-quarters to the ships during the inclement season. To most, however, the change was very acceptable, glad to escape from the dull routine of the camp and undertake active duty in the field.

To hasten the shipment of the troops, Gen. Burnside ordered some of the larger vessels and steamers to go alongside the dock, while the steamtugs *Morris Kingston*, *Susquehannah*, *Mary*, *Tempest* and others were employed in transferring the troops on board of the ships to which they had been respectively assigned.

The harbor of Annapolis for several days has presented a spectacle of activity, which, combined with the enthusiasm of the troops as one regiment after another went on board, is seldom exhibited in the history of any nation, and in any other city would have attracted the notice of thousands to witness it. Here, however, there has been no admiring crowds, no bright approving smile from lovely and patriotic ladies, no responsive cheers from Union-loving citizens, to bid God-speed to the army of the Union as they leave, perhaps forever, the State which their self-sacrificing devotion, to use the expressive words of one of their own Senators, "saved from becoming a slaughter house."

All things being ready, Gen. Burnside and Staff proceeded on board of the flag-ship, the *Picket*, soon after 12 o'clock Tuesday, and shortly afterward a general order of sailing was distributed among the commanders of gunboats and transports, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, ON THE NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 8, 1862.

The vessels of the First Brigade will be prepared to sail at 1½ o'clock P. M., in the following order:

1. The *New-Brunswick*, towing schr. *Edward Farrington*.
2. *New-York*, towing schr. *Skirmisher*.
3. *Zouave*, towing gunboat.
4. *Hussar*, towing schr. *Highlander*.
5. *Ranger*, towing bark *Guerilla*.
6. *Guide*, towing gunboat.
7. *Vidette*, towing gunboat.

All the vessels will be hove short and ready to weigh anchor at 1½ o'clock; the signal for sailing will be a gun from the *Picket* and a display of the Union Jack. Each vessel will hoist the Union Jack as an indication that she understands the signal. The rate of sailing will be so regulated that the above order may be kept. By order.

Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Assist.-Adjt. Gen.

A similar order was issued by each of the other Brigade commanders.

Circumstances delayed the sailing of the expedition for another hour, when, by a sudden change in the weather, indicating a storm, it became evident that the departure would be deferred until the following morning.

During the night there was considerable rain, and the anchor watch looked in vain for the three rockets which had been announced would be the signal to sail, if the start was to be made during the night.

At an early hour in the morning, three rockets shot up from the *Picket*, and at 7 o'clock a gun announced the final order to sail. At the same time Gen. Burnside, in his gig, was noticed going about among the fleet, and his appearance everywhere was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. To these he waved his acknowledgments and passed on board his ship.

The gunboats and steamers having steam up, were soon under way, and in less than half an hour from the firing of the signal gun, the entire First Division were in motion, each steamer taking in tow one sail vessel, the two together generally containing one regiment.

The morning was not propitious—heavy clouds being overhead, and a dense fog settled upon the bay. In a few moments, however, every deck was alive with officers and soldiers; half a dozen regimental bands struck up their liveliest strains—the "Star-Spangled Banner," mingled with "Hail Columbia;" while the lively, heel-stirring notes of "Dixie's Land" and "Yankee Doodle" furnished the variations, until the whole, blending in harmonious chorus, swept over the still waters of the bay and reëchoed from its shores. Thus the Burnside Expedition steamed out of the harbor of Annapolis, and proceeded on its patriotic mission on the 9th of January, 1862—a day, may we hope, that will be consecrated in the calendar in more than one sense next to the anniversary of the victory of New-Orleans.

The fleet continued on in the order designated, the gunboats making good headway each with its tow, the more powerful sidewheel steamers moderating their speed to keep company with their consorts. The British sloop-of-war, which had come in two days previously for coal, lay at anchor five miles below the town, and, as Capt. Vail, of the *Guide*, saluted him by dipping the American ensign, he responded by running up the English Jack at the peak as we passed.

The wind, which had been blowing directly ahead, moderated towards noon, and during the afternoon died away, and the bay became as calm as a mirror. The vessels of the first brigade, followed each other in line, and, up to about 3 o'clock led the van, the *New-Brunswick*, Gen. Foster's steamer, being ahead.

Towards evening, the steamers and gunboats of the second brigade came up with us, the steamers *Northerner*, *New-York*, *Guide* and *Eastern City*, with their respective *protégés*, the tow passing within speaking distance;—and now occurred a scene the most picturesque and inspiring. The steamers, each with a regimental band on its deck, and swarming with soldiers, were almost near enough to converse together; their outlines were distinctly mirrored in the calm waters of the Chesapeake, and glided onward as if upon a sea of glass. The regimental bands played in unison patriotic airs; the troops sent greetings of cheer on cheer to each other, while friend waved to friend his good wishes from the decks of the different steamers. This is indeed the poetry of war, and is strangely in contrast with the dread realities, which, in a few days these officers and soldiers may be called to experience. A pleasure excursion could scarcely be happier than these soldiers of the Union army seem, on their way to the field of duty. May it be to them, to us all, the field of glory and of victory.

As night closed around us, the officers assembled on the quarter-deck, and joined in singing a variety of sweet melodies, in which they were joined heartily by the men. Nothing is more striking than the musical abilities of these Massachusetts—of all the New-England—regiments. They carry with them the latest editions of Lowell Mason, and are equally at home in German chorus, the solemn movements of Mendelssohn and Billings, or the plaintive strains of "Fairy Bell." No one asks where he is going. No doubt the question is mentally asked by many, but it seems enough for them to know that they go at the command of duty, to fight in any field, near or remote, in defence of the trampled laws, and for the restoration of order. Certainly no commander, in ancient or modern times, ever counted in his ranks, in proportion to their numbers, so many intelligent heads—so many noble, kindly hearts.

At 10 o'clock, P. M., a thick fog set in, obliging the vessels to proceed with caution, to avoid collision with each other or with passing vessels. Near midnight passed near a vessel at anchor, just escaping her, and shortly afterwards a vessel at anchor, with no one on deck. Shortly after 12 o'clock stopped the ship and anchored, it being deemed unsafe to proceed.

FRIDAY, 10th.

We have been enveloped in fog "thick as burgoo" all night. Several vessels of the fleet came to anchor near us. Kept the steam whistle blowing and the horn sounding, to warn approaching vessels. Some rain has fallen during the night and morning.

At 11.30 weighed anchor, and proceeded down the Bay. At 12.30 the fog lifted, and we made the land near Back River, and soon after saw the tall masts of the *Minnesota*, *Jamestown* and *Roanoke*, which were lying at anchor at Fortress Monroe.

The *Huzzar* arrived at two o'clock, and found only a small portion of the fleet had preceded us. They will mostly arrive during the afternoon. Our reception by the United States men-of-war in the harbor was very enthusiastic; they manned the rigging and gave each vessel a round of sailors' cheers, which were returned with interest by our troops. The bands made the harbor vocal with patriotic strains. E. S.

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Orders were received here this P. M. countermanding the orders sent yesterday in relation to the postponement of the sailing of the steamer *Constitution* with Gen. Butler's troops on board, and the three companies which had left for Fort Independence are again on board, and the *Constitution* will sail for Fortress Monroe on Monday.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Boston *Post*, of yesterday, publishes the following paragraph:

"In regard to the rumors afloat last evening, relative to Gen. Butler's expedition, we have the highest authority for denying the following statements: 1, that the *Constitution* is to be discharged from commission; 2, that the Massachusetts regiment is not regularly organized; 3, that "the men" are so much overjoyed at their release; and 4, that the "Butler Expedition" has been broken up. Existing complications call for temporary delay in sending expeditions to Southern States, *but temporary only*.

GENEROSITY OF GEN. BUTLER.

While on his recent visit to Camp Seward, at Pittsfield, Mass., Gen. Butler addressed the following note to the commanding officer at that post:

CAMP SEWARD, PITTSFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Whelden, Commanding Western Bay State Regiment.

COLONEL: I have been much gratified with the appearance, discipline and proficiency of your regiment, as evidenced by the inspection of to-day; of the order, quiet and soldierly conduct of the camp, the Commanding-General cannot speak in too much praise.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of season, opposition and misrepresentation, the progress made would be creditable if no such obstacles had existed.

In the matter of the so-called State aid to the families of the volunteers under your command, I wish to repeat here, most distinctly, the declaration heretofore made to you. I will personally, and from my private means, guarantee to the family of each soldier the aid which ought to be furnished to him by his town, to the same extent and amount that the State would be bound to afford to other enlisted men, from and after this date, if the same is not paid by the Commonwealth to them as to other Massachusetts soldiers; and all soldiers enlisting in your regiment may do so upon the strength of this guarantee.

I have no doubt upon this subject whatever. The Commonwealth will not permit her soldiers to suffer or be unjustly dealt with, under whosesoever banner they may enlist.

The only question that will be asked will be, Are these men in the service of their country, shedding their blood in defence of its Constitution and laws? If so, they stand upon an equality with every other man who is fighting for his country, and will be treated by the State with the same equal justice, whatever may be the wounded pride or overweening vanity of any man or set of men.

I love and revere the justice, the character, the equity, the fame and name of our glorious old Commonwealth too much for a moment of this to doubt, and will at any time peril whatever I may have of private fortune upon the faith engendered by that love and reverence.

Accept for yourself, personally, and for your officers, my most earnest thanks for the energetic services which you have rendered in the recruitment of your excellent regiment. Most truly your friend,

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steam-Transport Ocean Queen.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF COTTON.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Seabury, from Port Royal Bar Jan. 8, arrived yesterday afternoon. The transport *Atlantic*, hence, arrived 6th.

Nothing of importance was known to have transpired in the vicinity of Hilton Head since the attack on Port Royal Ferry, on the 1st inst.

Ira Armstrong, a private in Company A, Eighth Michigan Regiment, died at Port Royal, of wounds received in the engagement of the 1st.

A heavy firing was heard at Hilton Head from the direction of Tybee Island, supposed to be from a large naval force stationed at Tybee.

Ships connected with the stone fleet continue to arrive at Port Royal.

The Naval vessels at Port Royal were the frigate *Wabash*, the sloop *Savannah*, the steamers *Gem of the Sea*, *Unadilla*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina*, *Seneca*, *J. Smith*, *E. B. Hale*, *Ellen*, *O. M. Pettit*, *Mercury*, *Courier*, *Relief* and *Release*; and the transports *Atlantic*, *Matanzas*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Delaware*, *Boston*, *Belvidere* and *Mayflower*; ships *Ocean Express* and *Golden Eagle*, and about thirty coal schooners.

The *Ocean Queen* has a large quantity of cotton on freight, and brings the following passengers:

Lieut. P. W. Buckner, U. S. N., Acting Master S. D. Bennis, U. S. N., Captains of stone fleet; R. French, B. Pickton, Joseph Dimmock, W. Baker, Henry Toby, Erastus Fisher, George N. Bailey, J. H. Phinney, Geo. Kenworthy and 92 officers and men; Lieut. James Wigna, of Gen. Sherman's staff; Lieuts. B. R. Corwin and Gale, of Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers; Lieuts. C. N. Boomer and Frank Magee, of Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; Lieut. B. C. Brown, Engineer Corps, 10 non-commissioned officers and 15 privates.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Hatteras Inlet—A Large Number of Escaped Slaves—Heavy Intrenchments Reported on Roanoke Island—Preparations for Gen. Burnside at Norfolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 10,
Via Baltimore, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived to-day from Hatteras, and reports the troops there all well.

Several United States gunboats had reached there from Fortress Monroe. Twenty-five contrabands had escaped from Roanoke Island, and report that heavy entrenchments are thrown up there.

The French steamer *Catinet*, which arrived here on Tuesday from New-York, is still here.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 10,
vià BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. She brings no news of particular interest.

The enemy have not made their appearance since the 5th of December.

The schooner *E. H. Atwood*, Capt. Smith, 84 days from Malaga, with fruit and wine, put into Hatteras on the 6th inst., short of provisions. She was supplied, and was to sail for New-York on the 11th.

On the 24th of December, there arrived in an open boat, from Roanoke Island, fifteen contrabands.

On the day before the *Spaulding* left, five slaves arrived from Plymouth, who had been five days on the voyage. They say that they were fired at as they passed Roanoke Island. They also report much privation among the people.

Christmas and New-Year's day were celebrated in an appropriate manner, and the 8th of January was signalized by a general display of bunting.

The soldiers at Hatteras are conducting an adult school for the instruction of negroes. It is under charge of Patrick Kelly, of Company C, United States Artillery, a man deeply interested in the scheme, and in every way qualified for his difficult post.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

The French steamer *Catinet* had gone to Norfolk under a flag of truce, with dispatches for the French Consul.

Great preparations were being made at Norfolk in anticipation of an attack by Gen. Burnside.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REBELS FRIGHTENED—MAGRUDER'S PERFORMANCES—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM BETHEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

We continue to have proof that the rebels in this quarter of the country are on the defensive, and terribly scared. The last reports from Yorktown represent that Magruder, having concentrated his forces, heretofore scattered on the Peninsula, at that point, was tearing down buildings and making a grand "splurge" generally, in anticipation of an early attack. Reports differ as to the number of his forces but they do not probably exceed 15,000. The gunboats *Yorktown* (now the *Patrick Henry*) and the *Jamestown* are in the James River, abreast of Williamsburgh, on a line with Yorktown; but the rebels have no naval force in York River, the waters of which for a considerable distance are deep enough to float the *Minnesota*. The rumor that Magruder had been relieved by Gov. Wise does not appear to have been well founded. The former enjoys about as an extensive reputation as a whisky-drinker as the latter does as a crazy man. Magruder has learned something from his long connection with the service which he entered at West Point, but is generally considered "light weights," he being widely distinguished as a parlor hero and a lion at Newport and other fashionable places. Wise as a collapsed meteor, is no longer capable either of dazzling, running, or making anybody afraid. His antecedents would render him tolerable game to bag—rather better than Magruder. In the matter of running away the former has a more fixed reputation than the latter, who, however, stands unrivaled as a village and house-burner. As the hero (or Nero) of Hampton, he is infamously conspicuous.

No doubt Magruder wonders as much as the country at large does, why the Burnside expedition, for which he has made such extensive preparations, does not make its appearance. The expedition, *per se*, is ready, and might have sailed days ago. I think I may say that it was confidently expected that it would by this time have been so far on its way as to develop the fact of its destination, but an unforeseen circumstance, the result of no bad management or lack of forethought, prevented. It is not probable that the causes of the delay will continue much longer. The fleet will begin to rendezvous in the Roads in the next twenty-four hours, and not many days will elapse before everything else about it will be known.

The retreat of the rebels from Bethel leaves a wide extent of country, hitherto occupied by them, open to our men. Little or nothing valuable is left. Most of the people fled some time since, the whites first, and in one direction, and then the negroes in the other. No part of Virginia, probably, has been so thoroughly desolated as this peninsula, which before was celebrated not only for its productiveness, but for its fine society, wealth—I cannot say in particular its intelligence; although between the waters of the James and York rivers is situated the most ancient seat of learning in the Old Dominion, indeed one of the most ancient and for many years among the most distinguished in the country, where Washington and some of the foremost statesmen in our history were educated—I mean the William and Mary College, at Williamsburgh. Now, I believe it is used as barracks for soldiers, or otherwise as a nursery of the rebellion.

The spot where once was the beautiful village of Hampton, now marked only by hundreds of scorched and crumbling brick walls and a few insignificant houses, spared from the conflagration, not as an act of mercy on the part of the Magruder vandals, but because the flames refused to do their office, is now visited with impunity. Scores of teams go there daily to bring away material useful in assisting to increase the comfort of the quarters of our soldiers at Camp Hamilton. When almost the entire population abandoned the village and homes of their childhood, to which some of them returned only to apply the torch, many of them took refuge from fancied insecurity in the village of Williamsburgh, where they have remained ever since. I understand that Magruder in his fright, has succeeded in stampeding that still more ancient, beautiful and quiet town, from which, with many of its own citizens, the fugitives are again fleeing. Where they will go, I do not suppose many of them can tell. The picture is well calculated to incite pity. The next picture in the scene is the confiscation act pending before Congress. Then will follow a new people, broad cultivated fields, and prosperity before unknown. This idea suggests many things of a practical sort, which will not escape the attention of the enterprising. When the Government shall have asserted its power and given this broad domain to another and a loyal people, a field for enterprise in agriculture, commerce and manufactures will have been occupied, which even now does not escape the eye of the sagacious man who looks about him and into the future, with a keen sight for the "chances." Let me say that the bird, be he vulture or dove, is already on his course.

The report that Gen. Mansfield was in Washington is not true. He is at Newport's News, but it is unquestionably true that he has asked to be relieved, because Gen. Wool denounced the burning of houses by some troops under him as vandalism.

During the day several gunboats have left the Roads. Did they belong to the Burnside expedition, and did anybody see what course they took? If the destination of the expedition is a secret at this moment, it is not because the prudence enjoined on others has been observed in quarters where imprudence might least be expected. MARS.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Saturday, Jan. 11.

No further advices have been received from Romney.

Heavy but irregular cannonading was heard in the direction of Sharpsburgh, this forenoon, the cause of which is unknown.

BRITISH TROOPS AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Hibernian* will come here first, and land her mails and passengers, and then go to St John's, N. F.

Mr. Seward has telegraphed permission for the British troops to be landed here, and conveyed to Canada, or elsewhere.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

Capt. Allen, of the schooner *J. P. Roles*, arrived yesterday morning from Nevis, reports the privateer steamer *Sumter* was off Antigua Dec. 6, but the Governor would not allow her to enter the harbor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts,—Irish regiment—Col. Wm. Monteith, will leave this afternoon for Fort Columbus, New-York harbor. It is to be attached to Gen. Shields' Irish Brigade. The regiment is fully armed and equipped for service.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The three-masted schooner *Queen of the South*, sailed yesterday afternoon for Key West and Fort Taylor. She carries five hundred tons of Government subsistence.

The United States steam transport *Clyde*, sailed yesterday morning for Locust Point.

The United States steam transport *Marion* sailed last evening for Port Royal. She has a full cargo of provisions; also one company of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, as passengers, and 140 horses.

SEIZED.

The brig *A. B. Cook*, Capt. Perkins, recently seized by the authorities at Holmes' Hole, for supplying the privateer *Sumter* with coal, at St. Thomas, arrived at this City yesteday. On her passage to Holmes' Hole, she experienced very heavy weather, and sprung aleak.

RETURN OF MAYOR BROWN, OF BALTIMORE, TO FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, returned to Fort Warren to-day, his parole of thirty days having expired.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

A COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. ROBERTS, OF THE SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

On the evening of the 31st ult., the members of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment, F. Y. V., presented to Capt. Alexander Roberts a most magnificent sword, inscribed as follows:

"Presented to Capt. Alexander Roberts by the members of Company B, Second Scott Life Guard, as a token of respect for his courage as a soldier, his capacity as an officer, and his superior social qualities as a gentleman."

Sergeant Johnson made the presentation on behalf of the Company, and remarked that "the Captain's devotion to his duties as an officer, his unyielding firmness and dauntless courage, his unwavering watchfulness for the welfare of his company, and his even-handed justice upon all occasions, had prompted the members of his command to present him with this sword, with the full confidence that it would never be dishonored in his hands."

Capt. Roberts replied briefly, that he felt highly flattered to be the recipient of such a beautiful present from a company he should ever be proud to *lead*—that he was not a man of words, and even if he were, the tented field was not the place for long talk, stump speeches and 4th of July orations—that this was the time for action, energy and soldierly qualities. In conclusion, he thanked his company for this elegant present from a well-tried, patriotic and heroic body of men, and assured them that in his hands it should never be disgraced.

The Captain then invited the entire company and friends who were present to partake of a collation at his quarters, where appropriate toasts and speeches were made by Lieuts. Banks and Watson, when the affair closed with credit and honor to all concerned.

Capt. Roberts has been well tried on many a field, and when the "light of battle" shall again glare upon him, he will nobly sustain the honor of his country's flag, and prove, in the face of his country's foes, his title to the sword. G. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Commander J. M. Berrien, arrived at this port yesterday, from China, where she has been stationed since the early part of 1859. The following is a list of her officers:

J. M. Berrien, Commander.
J. C. Beaumont, Lieutenant.
J. J. Waddell, Lieutenant.
E. E. Stone, Lieutenant.
J. D. Blake, Lieutenant.
G. M. Blodgett, Lieutenant.
P. Lansdale, Surgeon.
H. R. Day, Paymaster.
D. M. Cohen, Marine Officer.
B. F. Gibbs, Assistant-Surgeon.
J. G. Sankey, Jr., Captain's Clerk.
G. R. Watkins, Paymaster's Clerk.
F. Smith, Boatswain.
M. A. Lane, Gunner.
A. W. Cassel, Sailmaker.
B. Robinett, Carpenter.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South* sailed last evening for Port Royal. She has a full cargo of hay and oats; also a large number of men and horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

Paymaster Joseph C. Eldredge, whose term of shore service has expired, has been relieved by Paymaster Gibson, who has recently returned from an extended cruise near the East Indies. Paymaster Eldredge has been for several years the Inspector of Clothing and Provisions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having frequently under his charge from 1,500 to 2,500 men. His course while in that peculiarly trying position has been so satisfactory to the Department that special mention has been made of his business-like attention to affairs and entire correctness of accounts. Mr. Eldredge will doubtless soon have extended to him the pleasures and responsibilities of a three years' cruise, greatly to the regret of all at the Yard, and those whose business has compelled frequent intercourse with him.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 11.

The bark *Diligence* arrived here yesterday, from Cardenas, with the crew of the British schooner *Neptune*, from Halifax for Boston. The *Neptune* was abandoned on the 5th inst., in a sinking condition.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music was held on Friday evening, when the following named persons were elected directors, in place of those whose terms had expired: L. B. Wyman, Henry E. Pierrepont, Samuel Sloan, Isaac H. Frothingham, Marcellus Massey. The Treasurer submitted the following statement for the year ending Jan. 10, 1862:

Receipts—Cash on hand Jan. 10, 1861 .... $6,608 27

Received for		Received for	
Opening ent.	$1,511 27	Ph. Society	1,500 00
Capital Stock	15,260 00	Balls	1,500 00
Interest, &c.	301 97	Magic	1,445 00
Loans returned	5,000 00	Dramas	1,100 00
Notes payable	8,000 00	Schools	750 00
Brooklyn C'y C'e	705 79	Concerts	655 00
Ins. canceled	279 23	Forf. of Lease	500 00
Operas	3,837 50	Inc. sources	58 50
Exhibitions	2,111 50	Total	$53,227 17
Lectures	1,600 00		

1862—Jan. 10, balance cash $1,936 17

PAYMENTS.

Mason	$5,243 25	Properties	282 45
Carpenter	10,294 44	Coal	1,273 82
Stone work	4,202 39	Gas	1,669 20
Plumbing & gas	4,378 71	Taxes and assessments	3,064 10
Painting	1,473 82	Advertising, &c.	219 05
Furnace & stove	759 65	Insurance	2,246 72
Gas fixtures, &c.	1,524 44	Injuries to workmen	425 00
Carpeting & upholstery	2,675 26	Ex. real estate titles	64 60
Seating	5,433 50	Salaries Janitor and assistants	760 00
Furniture, mirrors, &c.	1,007 44	Bills payable on loan	1,000 00
Hose & buckets	200 68	Interest account	245 57
Fence and iron work	1,102 14	Incidental exp's.	705 73
Hydrants & water tax	191 76	Balance in cash	1,936 17
Lightning rods	190 00		
Scenery	660 66		
Total			$53,227 53

The capital stock actually paid in cash 199,500 00
In bills receivable 500 00
$200,000 00

The outstanding liabilities are estimated at. $7,500 00
Total cost of building and furniture to date. 206,750 00
Income during the year 15,502 00

ESTIMATED ORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1862.

Water Tax	$50	Janitor	$500
City Taxes	2,750	Assistant	260
Insurance	3,000	Interest	350
Coal	1,000	Incidental	1,000
Gas	1,000	Total	$9,910

BROOKLYN MORTALITY STATISTICS.—The total number of deaths reported by the Health Department during 1861 were nearly 6,000, of which 2,120 were adults, and 3,813 children. The greatest number of deaths reported in one month was 775, this number occurring in August. The greatest number in one week was 178, this being the number reported the week ending Aug. 31. More adults died during March than any other month during the year; the deaths among children being the greatest in August. The least number of deaths occurred in May, the smallest number reported during one week being 75, this occurring the week ending May 18.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, the number of deaths reported to the Health Officer of Brooklyn was 6,629, of which 4,844 were children. The returns for 1861, therefore, favorably compare with those of the preceding year.

The following is the monthly record for 1861:

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January	143	245	388
February	169	304	473
March	249	348	597
April	143	252	395
May	139	231	370
June	180	269	449
July	159	376	535
August	198	577	775
September	175	422	597
October	157	261	418
November	205	269	474
December	203	259	462
Total	2,120	3,813	5,933

MORTALITY.—There were 123 deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday, as follows: convulsions 5, consumption 10, scarlet fever 15, pneumonia 11, congestion of the lungs 7, small pox 3, intemperance 1, violence 1, congestion of the kidneys 1, marasmus 4, suffocation 1, bronchitis 3, debility 5, tumor 1, burns 4, typhoid fever 2, diphtheria 4, congestion of the brain 9, hydrocephalus 4, old age 3, cancer 3, gangrene 1, diarrhœa 1, scrofula 2, abscess 1, whooping cough 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, tumors 1, concussion of the brain 1, spine 1, rheumatism 1, premature birth 2, congestion of the bowels 1.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.—The Board of Representatives of the E. D. Fire Department have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. B. Dupuy; Vice-President—Anthony Bradley; Secretary—Robert T. Hendrick; Treasurer—Daniel D. Winant; Collector—John R. Wilson; Engineer—George Tompkins. The Fire Department of this district have presented a beautiful National flag to Company I Second Fire Zouaves, Capt. C. B. Elliott. The Exempt Firemen's Association of the Western District have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Farrell Ward; Vice-President—Wm. E. Sprague; Recording Secretary—John B. Pitt; Financial Secretary—W. F. Conner; Treasurer—Alexander Anderson.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA R. R. CO.—At a meeting of the recently elected Directors of this Company, held on the 10th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Officers for the ensuing year, viz.: R. H. Thompson, President; Smith Fancher, Vice-President; William B. Hunter, Treasurer, and H. H. Dickinson, Secretary.

REFUSED.—The managing Directors of the Academy of Music have refused to lease the building to Mr. Wm. B. Fleming for Dramatic performances, as the plays which he proposed to put upon the stage are not exactly suited to the "Hemisphere of Brooklyn."

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Charles Franks; Vice Presidents—Robert McNally, Michael O'Connor; Treasurer—Thomas Miller; Recording Secretary—F. T. Hennessy; Corresponding Secretary—Michael Walsh.

MILITARY.—The volunteer regiments now encamped at East New-York, known as the Seward Infantry and Third German Rifles, are to be consolidated the present week and thus form a regiment of 800 men ready for service.

Present of a Horse to Hon. Alfred Ely.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

HON. ALFRED ELY—*Dear Sir*: In behalf of ourselves and the friends of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of this City, we beg that you will accept the horse now under the care of the messenger who bears this letter, as a slight token in remembrance and appreciation of your continued kindness to the prisoners at Richmond, many of whom are very closely connected to us either by blood or ties of friendship. All of us, be assured, have watched with pleasure, during your long confinement, the interest which was manifested by you in behalf of your fellow-prisoners, and now, while we heartily congratulate you on your safe return to your home and family, we would urge upon you the acceptance of this memorial of our esteem and regard, not only for your conduct while at Richmond, but for yourself personally. We are, Sir, very truly yours,

JAMES CONNELLY AND BROTHER,
For themselves and others.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your esteemed communication urging upon me the acceptance of a really munificent gift in the form of a valuable horse, in token of your appreciation of my conduct and bearing while confined as a prisoner at Richmond. While I accept, I cannot feel that I deserve more than any one of my associates in misfortune this mark of your favor, but do so in consideration of the honor which you bestow upon the slightest efforts of any one to befriend the afflicted soldier. My endeavor has ever been to discharge faithfully all the duties imposed on me socially and politically, for which I claim no unusual credit or reward. That I have done this in all my relations with those of our suffering countrymen confined with me at Richmond, deserves no higher consideration than the satisfaction found in my own heart. I am, gentlemen, very truly and sincerely yours,

ALFRED ELY.

To Messrs. JAMES CONNELLY & BROTHER, and others.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, 79½; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par at 1-10 ℘ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

The female Lambert at Barnum's, the handsome fat girl, weighing 629 pounds and measuring 7 feet 5 inches round, with the new fairy play, the "Bower of Beauty," the living whale, hippopotamus, &c., are drawing crowded houses.

[Advertisement.]

Bowel complaints, fevers, sores and ulcers, to which soldiers are liable, are promptly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 10—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Smallie, M. E. Salvers, Joseph D. Crocket, M. O'Halloran, Wm. Douglas and wife, A. J. De Zeegle, wife and 4 children, Wm. Smith, Chas. T. Smith, Jno. Hartnoll, Jno. Ward, Peter Schneider, W. H. Byrnes, J. O. Baker, William Wild, W. Sloan, Henry Maryen, Geo. Brown, Bryce MacKinnon, Robert Darley, Alex. Hutchinson, A. L. Johnson, D. C. Neil, with passengers in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 53 | Moon sets.... 4 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 35 | Gov. Island. 5 24 | Hell Gate.... 6 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D B. Allen.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Tigress, Stevens, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Galena, Leavitt, Havre, Wm. Nelson's Sons.

Barks Melody, (Br.,) Laine, Kingston, Jam., J. C. McArthur; Minerva, (Swed.,) Ryder, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Volunteer, Gorham, Cette, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Christian, May, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Volascano, (Aus.,) ——, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.; Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Hachtman, Porto Plate, B. & H. J. Schmidt.

Schooners May, Smith, Zaza, D. C. Murray; Campbell, Fickett, Cardenas, C. & E. J. Peters; J. M. Freeman, York, Gloucester, Mass., L. Kenny; Albert Treat, Bowden, Philadelphia, Wm. Ingalls; S. D. Bellows, Clark, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Cordelia, Horn, Liverpool, Thos. Dunham; John Stockton, Babcock, Baltimore, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Haze, Booth, Havana, J. B. Gager.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ocean Queen, Seabury, Port Royal Bar at 5 P. M. 8th inst., with cotton, &c., to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. ship Jno. Adams, J. M. Berrien, commander, China, via Batavia and St. Helena 47 ds.

H. B. M. gunboat Medea, Commander Preston, Bermuda 6 ds.; mounts 6 guns, and has a crew of 160 men; has side-wheels. The gunboat Racer, hence, arrived on the 3d inst.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Palinurus, (Br., of Liverpool,) Irvin, Calcutta 125 ds., with gunny cloth to Creig & Nicol.

Ship Cuban, (Br., of Greenock,) McLean, Demerara 26 ds., in ballast to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Alice, (Br.,) Silk, Valentia 58 ds., in ballast.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London Nov. 12, with chalk to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Robena, Martin, Glasgow and Lamlash 35 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Port Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 20; called off St. Thomas 23d, with sugar to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven.

Bark Nightingale, Edwards, Rio Janeiro Nov. 1, via Pernambuco and St. Thomas Dec. 25, in ballast to Joseph Eneas.

Bark Skulda, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Bordeaux 54 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Louisa P. Snow, (of Orrington,) Loud, St. Pierre Martinique, Dec. 17, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost sails, &c. Left no Am. vessels. 8th inst., off the Capes of Delaware, passed brig H. & F. Cromwell, from Cardenas for New-York.

Brig Helen Augusta, (Br., of Turks Island,) Butler, Miragoane Dec. 12, with logwood and cotton to Robert Murray. Left no Am. vessels. Passed Inagua Dec. 23, and saw Br. brig Lady Chapman at anchor.

Brig A. B. Cook, Perkins, Bermuda 28 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with salt to Simpson & Clapp. Has experienced very heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; been blown twice across the gulf; split sails, lost boat, &c.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa 27 ds., with hides and wood to Dovale & Co. Dec. 21, lat. 23, lon. 69, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Anderson, and a mail put on board.

Brig Protege, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hammond, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, Dec. 5, and Fortune Island Dec. 19, with sugar and salt to Wilson & Brain. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Lizzie Treat, (of Calais,) Jameison, Zaza, Cuba, Dec. 19, with sugar to Simpson & Mayhew. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Ocean Eagle, (of Guilford, Conn.,) Yates, Gaboon, W. C. A., 70 ds., with palm oil, ivory, &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Marston, Nuevitas Dec. 22, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Leviathan, (of Boston,) Slager, Laguna 30 ds., with logwood, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Lillian, (of Bucksport,) Swazey, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Eastport,) Tilley, Manzanilla 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Adeline, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dexter, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall 27 ds., with wool, skins, &c., to J. F. Joy. Had some very heavy weather.

Brig Belle of the Bay, (of Mystic,) Holloway, Port Royal 17 ds., in ballast to master.

SAILED—Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.; 11 P. M., E. N. E.

Below.

Brig Three Sisters, from Malaga.
Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) from Manzanilla, 20 ds.
Also several others, unknown.

Miscellaneous.

RIVERHEAD, Jan. 11.—There is a ship ashore opposite South Bay Light-house, about three miles south of Quogue, L. I. She has some of her sails standing, same as when she went ashore. She went ashore last night.—(By telegraph.) The schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) with Capt. Merritt, has left the City to her assistance.

ST. GEORGE'S, Bermuda, Jan. 2.—The ship Devonshire (previously reported) remains in the same position. The bark Virginia has been sold for the benefit of all concerned. The Br. bark Record, from New-York for England, with a cargo of corn, arrived yesterday, with loss of sails and leaky; vessel badly strained. The schr Emma, de Russe, with molasses, from Havana, arrived the 27th ult., with loss of spars, sails, &c.; had been 61 ds., and suffered much from hunger. The schr Castor, from New-York for Sierra Leone, arrived this morning, with loss of sails, &c.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Alice Mowe—brig, hence bound S., was passed, Dec 28, lat. 28 6, lon. 69 6.

Golden Rule—bark, Whitebury, hence for Aspinwall, Dec. 21, in Turks Island passage.

Lastange—brig, hence for Buenos Ayres, Nov. 24, lat. 7 20 S., lon. 34 30.

M. A. Jones—bark, stg. S. W., was passed, Jan. 8, lat. 37, lon. 73.

Reindeer—bark, hence for Barbados, Dec. 30, lat. 31 40, lon. 68.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, Cuba, Dec. 19, bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, from New-York, had 10 ds. passage, the only Am. vessel in port.

At Para, Dec. 13, brig Julia Hallock, hence, dischg; schr. Fleetwood, for New-York, dischg.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 20, brig A. B. Patterson, Knight, from Baltimore, dischg.

At Fortune Island, Dec. 19, schr ——, of Camden, Me., for New-York in 2 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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